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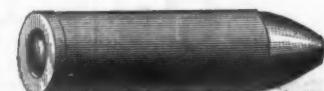
VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 8.
WHOLE NUMBER 788.

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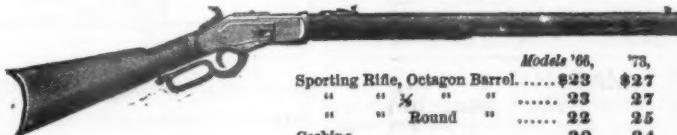
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1878.

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THE ARMY.

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George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

H. J. Oroby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.
Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Brig.-Gen. Wm. M. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfieley, Commissary General of Subs.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adjt.-General.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

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Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.

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Hdqr., St. Paul, Minn. Maj. Geo. D. Huggles, A. A. G.

Bvt. Major-General John Gibbon, 7th Inf., assigned to temporary
command of the Department (according to his brevet rank.)

District of Montana.—Lieut.-Col. John Brooke, 3d Inf.,
temporarily commanding District.

District of the Yellowstone.—Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Inf.: Head-
quarters, Fort Keogh, M. T. 1st Lieut. G. W. Baird, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry:
Hdqr., Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lt. John S. Loud, 9th Cav., A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:
Hdqr., Omaha Barracks, Neb. Lt.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord:
Hdqr., San Antonio, Texas. Major T. M. Vincent, A. A. G.

District of the Rio Grande.—Lt.-Col. N. B. Sweitzer, 8th Cav.,
assigned to temporary command of the District. Temporary
Hdqr., at Ringgold Bks., Tex. 1st Lt. W. H. Mahnken, Adjt. 8th
Cavalry, A. A. G.

District of the Neuse.—Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry:
Hdqr., Fort Clark, Tex. 2d Lt. J. H. Dorst, A. 4th Cav., A. A. G.

District of the Pecos.—Colonel H. B. Grierson, 10th Cavalry:
Hdqr., Fort Concho, Tex. 1st Lt. Robert G. Smith, A. A. G.

District of North Texas.—Colonel H. B. Clitz, 10th Infantry,
Commanding. Hdqr., Ft. McKavett. 1st Lt. J. F. Stretch, 10th
Inf., A. A. G.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Brigadier-General G. C. Augur
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AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O.
Howard: Hdqr., Fort Vancouver, Wy. T. Maj. A. H. Nickerson,
A. A. G.

District of the Clearwater.—Colonel Frank Wheaton, 2d Infantry,
headquarters Fort Walla Walla, W. T.

District of Boise.—Lt.-Colonel James W. Forsyth, 1st Cavalry.
Headquarters, Fort Boise, Idaho Ty.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General O. B. Willcox:
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Major-General John M. Schofield: Hdqr., West Point, N. Y.
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Major-General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.

1st Lieutenant Frank Michler, 5th Cavalry, Adjutant, U. S. M. A.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

Respectfully returned to the Comdg' Gen. Mil. Div. of the Pacific. The wife of any soldier who enlisted or re-enlisted subsequent to June 18, 1878, the date of the approval of act of Congress making appropriations for the support of the Army, cannot be appointed laundress; if the enlistment of a soldier, whose wife was a laundress, expired after that date, her appointment as laundress ended with his discharge. Section 5 of the above act is very explicit, it states that only wives of soldiers are allowed as laundresses, and these only until expiration of their terms of service; widows and mothers of soldiers must, therefore, be dropped as laundresses (Decision of the Adjt.-Gen., Aug. 27, 1878).

The Secretary of War concurs in the opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General, that when a Court-martial has sentenced a prisoner to a Military Prison for any offence, no power is competent to increase the punishment by designating a penitentiary as the place of confinement. It is to be hoped courts will be instructed so, that they will not cause men convicted of penal offences to be sent to the Leavenworth Prison, as it is desired to keep such criminals apart from those sentenced for military offences not penal (Letter of A. G., W. D.; A. G. O., Sept. 12, 1878).

The relative rank of non-commissioned staff officers in a cavalry regiment has, from the Hdqr. of the Army, been announced, as follows: Sergeant Major, Quartermaster Sergeant, Saddler Sergeant, and Chief Trumpeter (Circular 16, Sept. 17, D. T.)

Par. 1, S. F. O. 49, c. s., temporarily establishing a district to be known as the District of Boise, and assigning Lieut.-Col. James W. Forsyth, 1st Cavalry, to the command thereof, is confirmed. The District of Boise will embrace the territory in this Department

south and east of Boise City, the troops operating therein, and Fort Boise—Hdqr., Fort Boise, Idaho T. (G. O. 34, Aug. 22, D. C.)

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

Col. Delos B. Sacket, Insp.-Gen. of the Division, will proceed to Milwaukee, Wis., to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers at that place; upon the completion of this duty he will return to these Hdqr. (S. O. 74, Sept. 18, M. D. M.)

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. of S., will proceed from this point to Fort Wallace, Kas., for the purpose of inspecting at that post certain articles of subsistence stores. After the completion of this duty, Capt. Woodruff will return to his station (S. O. 165, Sept. 18, D. M.)

Capt. G. P. Jaquet, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. Camp Barrancas, Fla., Sept. 26 (S. O. 46, Sept. 21, D. S.)

Capt. L. E. Campbell, Q. M. Dept., member G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 24 (S. O. 160, Sept. 18, D. E.)

Capt. James W. Reilly, Chief Ord. Officer of the Division, will proceed to Cheyenne, Wy. T., on business connected with the Ord. Dept.; on the completion of which he will return to these Hdqr. (S. O. 77, Sept. 23, M. D. M.)

Major Asa Bird Gardner, J.-A., is announced as Judge-Advocate of the Mil. Div. of the Atlantic, and will perform, in addition, the duties of Judge-Advocate of the Dept. of the East (G. O. 6, Sept. 9, M. D. A.)

Major Oliver D. Green, Adjt.-General's Dept., will report at the Hdqr. Dept. of the East, for temporary duty on a Court of Inquiry to be convened by the Dept. Comdr. (S. O. 74, Sept. 8, M. D. A.)

The verbal orders of the Comdg' General, on the 30th ult., directing Major C. M. Terrell, P. D., to go, on account of quarantine obstruction to travel by ordinary route, via Denison, Texas, to St. Louis, Mo., and return, on public business, are hereby confirmed (S. O. 195, Sept. 12, D. T.)

Major J. H. Eaton, Chief Paymaster of the Dept., will take station at Portland, Ore. (G. O. 36, Aug. 24, D. C.)

The following changes in the stations of Paymasters serving in this Dept. will be made: Major P. G. Hall, P. D., will take station at Fort Yuma, Cal.; Major R. H. Towler, P. D., will take station at Camp Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 106, Sept. 9, D. A.)

1st Lieut. R. E. Smith, J.-A., G. C.-M. Fort Bayard, N. M., Oct. 1 (S. O. 168, Sept. 17, D. M.)

1st Lt. Ira MacNutt, Ord. Dept., on being relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy will report for duty to the C. O. Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. (S. O. 23, W. D.)

Surg. C. E. Goddard, M. D., member G. C.-M. Fort McKavett, Tex., Sept. 23 (S. O. 198, Sept. 19, D. T.)

A. Surg. J. B. Girard, M. D., member G. C.-M. Ft. Wayne, Mich., Sept. 20 (S. O. 168, Sept. 27, D. E.)

Upon the return to winter quarters of the troops now at camp on the Marias River, Major Chas. R. Greenleaf, Surgeon M. D., will report to the C. O. of Fort Shaw, for duty as post surgeon at that station. A. A. Surg. H. H. Ruger will be relieved from duty at Fort Totten upon receipt of this order, and will then proceed to Fort Buford, and report in person to the C. O. there, for duty at that station (S. O. 108, Sept. 16, D. D.)

A. Surg. C. L. Heizmann will proceed to Fort Vancouver, W. T., for assignment to duty (S. O. 133, Sept. 3, M. D. P.)

The telegram from this office of the 14th instant, directing A. A. Surg. T. A. Davis to return to his station at Fort Dodge, Kas., for duty, is confirmed (S. O. 167, Sept. 16, D. M.)

Par. 2, S. O. 129, c. s., from these Hdqr., is so far modified as to direct A. A. Surg. G. S. Oldmixon to report to Capt. Harry C. Egbert, 12th Infantry, Angel Island, Cal., for duty with his command (S. O. 135, Sept. 5, M. D. P.)

A. Surg. Van Buren Hubbard is assigned to duty at Angel Island, Cal., relieving A. A. Surg. D. B. Hoffman, and receiving to him for the medical property at Angel and Yerba Buena Islands. Surg. Hoffman when relieved will report to Capt. E. F. Thompson, 12th Infantry, to accompany his command to Arizona. Upon the completion of this duty he will return to San Diego, Cal., and report by letter to these Hdqr. for assignment (S. O. 138, Sept. 10, M. D. P.)

A. Surg. Daniel Weisel, upon his arrival at Fort Canby, W. T.—his proper station—is directed to attend the post of Fort Stevens, Ore., in addition to his other duties, relieving A. A. Surg. Frank B. Eaton of his duties at that station. Surg. Eaton will forward his contract to these Hdqr. for annulment. The instructions of the 23d ultimo, to Major Charles G. Sawtelle, Chief Q. M., to proceed via Walla Walla, W. T., to Umatilla Indian Reservation, Ore., and return to these Hdqr. by same route, on public business, are confirmed. A. Surg. William R. Hall, now in the field, will, as soon as the exigencies of the service permit, relieve A. A. Surg. Jenkins A. Fitzgerald, Fort Boise, I. T., who, upon being relieved, will proceed to comply with requirements of S. O. 176, c. s., W. D., A. G. O., directing him to appear before examining board for promotion (S. O. 108, Sept. 2, D. C.)

Surg. Alfred A. Woodhull will report to Capt. David Perry, 1st Cav., for duty with detachment of recruits en route to Walla Walla, W. T. Upon the completion of this duty he will return to his proper station in the Dept. of California (S. O. 109, Sept. 3, D. C.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Two months, Major Horace B. Burnham, J.-A., Omaha Bks., Neb. (S. O. 75, Sept. 19, M. D. M.)

One month—to take effect after the payment under S. O. 146, c. s., from these Hdqr.—Major J. P. Willard, P. D., Santa Fé, N. M. Before availing himself of this leave, Major Willard will close his accounts and turn over to Major A. S. Towar, P. D., all public funds for which he is responsible (S. O. 165, Sept. 18, D. M.)

One month, Post Chaplain Jeremiah Porter, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 85, Sept. 18, D. P.)

Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp.-Gen., Hdqr. M. D. of the Atlantic, extended ten days (S. O. 76, Sept. 6, M. D. A.)

Ten days, Asst. Surg. J. P. Kimball, Fort Columbia, N. Y. H. (S. O. 168, Sept. 17, D. E.)

One month, from Oct. 5, 1878, Major W. P. Gould, P. D., Charleston, S. C. (S. O. 47, Sept. 22, D. S.)

Twenty days, on Surgeon's cert., Surg. Samuel M. Horton, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 168, Sept. 17, D. E.) Surg. E. P. Vollum, extended five days (S. O., Sept. 23, W. D.)

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

The following named officers will, without unnecessary delay, proceed to pay the troops at the posts and stations hereinafter enumerated, for the months of July and August, 1878: Major J. B. M. Potter, P. D., at Camp Bidwell, Cal., and Camps Halleck and McDermitt, Nev.; Major C. C. Sniffen, P. D., at Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Point, Point San José, Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Benicia Bks., Benicia Arsenal, and Camp Gaston, Cal. (S. O. 138, Sept. 3, M. D. P.)

Maj. W. P. Gould, P. D., will proceed from Charleston, S. C., to the following posts and pay the troops therat, on the muster and pay rolls of Aug. 31, 1878, viz.: McPherson Bks., Atlanta, Ga.; post at Chattanooga, Tenn., and battalion of the 13th Infantry at Chattanooga, Tenn. Upon the completion of this duty Major Gould will rejoin his station (S. O. 45, Sept. 19, D. S.)

The following assignment of Paymasters for payment of troops, to include muster of August 31, 1878, is made: Major Joseph H. Eaton, to pay at Fort Vancouver and Vancouver Arsenal; Major William M. Maynadier, to pay at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., Fort Colville, W. T., Camp Cour d'Alene, Fort Lapwai, and Camp Howard, I. T. (S. O. 109, Sept. 3, D. C.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Steward L. H. L. Williamson, now in San Antonio, Texas, will proceed to Fort Davis, Texas, and report to the C. O. for duty at that post (S. O. 195, Sept. 12, D. T.)

A furlough for six months—to commence on the 1st proximo—is granted Hosp. Stewd. Eaton A. Edwards (S. O. 173, Sept. 23, D. E.)

Hosp. Steward Wm. Swann will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for assignment to duty (S. O., Sept. 20, W. D.)

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and B. D. F. K. L. T. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; A. T. Camp Harvey, Ore.; C. T. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; E. T. H. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; G. T. Fort Boise, I. T.; I. T. Camp Halleck, Nev.; M. T. Fort Colville, Wash. T.

+ Operating against Indians in Idaho.

Detached Service.—Capt. David Perry will take charge of all enlisted men now at Fort Vancouver, W. T., belonging to the 1st Cav. (except those belonging to Co. L), and 2d Inf., and proceed with them to Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 109, Sept. 3, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of six months, Major George B. Sanford (S. O. 109, Sept. 3, D. C.)

Two months, to apply for extension of one month, and to go beyond the limits of this Division, 2d Lieut. George S. Hoyle, Fort Klamath, Ore. (S. O. 136, Sept. 6, M. D. P.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters, and C. D. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; F. H. K. L. T. Fort Ellis, M. T.

Camp Mulkey on Horse Prairie, D. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller will repair to the recruiting rendezvous, No. 174 Hudson street, N. Y. City, to conduct recruits to Jefferson Bks., Mo., after which he will report to the Supl. Mounted Recruiting Service to accompany recruits to the Dept. of Dakota. On the completion of this duty he will join his proper station (S. O., Sept. 23, W. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Col. Wash. L. Elliott.—Headquarters, and A. D. K. L. M. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. T. Fort Peckman, W. T.; C. Camp Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; D. Ft. Sanders, W. T.; E. L. New Red Cloud Agency, D. T.; H. M. Rosebud Agency, D. T.

Camp Devil, on the Little Missouri.

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 2d Lieut. Bainbridge Reynolds, Fort Laramie, W. T. (S. O. 85, Sept. 16, D. P.)

A broad.—Col. Guy V. Henry and Mrs. Henry sail on the White Star Line steamer *Baltic*, on Thursday, October 3, for Europe, and expect to visit Ireland, England, Scotland, France, Germany and Italy, and will return in four or five months. Col. Henry has well earned his leave of absence, and we hope he may enjoy it.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A. D. K. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; C. Fort Sill, I. T.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Honorably Acquitted.—By a G. C. M. convened at

Fort Clark, Tex., of which Capt. E. B. Williston, 2d Art., is president, 1st Lieut. Lewis Warrington has been honorably acquitted of the charge of "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" (G. C. M. O. 34, D. T., Aug. 31.)

6TH CAVALRY. Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A, F, L, I, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C, E, M, Ft. McKinney, W. T.; L, Fort McPherson, Neb.; G, K, Camp Brown, W. T.; D, Sidney Bay, Neb.; F, Ft. Steele, W. T. * In the field near Cleas Creek.
† In the field near Fort McKinney, Wy. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. George B. Davis will report to the C. O. Fort D. A. Russell for temporary duty (S. O. 85, Sept. 16, D. P.)

Captain Calbraith P. Rodgers.—Headquarters 5th Cavalry, In the Field, August 28, 1878.—G. O. No. 8: The commanding officer of the regiment announces to the 5th Cavalry the death of Captain Calbraith P. Rodgers. He was killed by lightning on the 23d instant, while on his way, from a temporary absence on duty at Fort Russell, to this command in the field. Captain Rodgers was born in the State of Maryland in 1846, and appointed to the Army in 1866, when he joined Company K, 5th Cavalry. In 1867 he was promoted to be 1st Lieutenant, and joined Company D as such. He served with his regiment during reconstruction after the Rebellion in Mississippi, and during the winter campaign in Kansas in 1868. He was with his company in 1869, and gained distinguished mention in the battle of Summit Springs. After this he was ordered to Company M, which he commanded with distinction in the fall season on the Republican river. He then served with the regiment until 1871, when he was selected for recruiting service, from which he returned in 1873, rejoining the regiment in Arizona. At Camp Grant in Arizona he was appointed Quartermaster, and afterwards rejoined his company, which he conducted to Fort Hays, Kansas. During 1876 he was relieved from detached service at his own request to join the regiment in the Sioux campaign in Wyoming and Dakota. At this time he was promoted Captain, and assigned to the command of Company A, with which command he was engaged at the battle of Slim Buttes, and served during the campaign. In 1877 he was with his company with a battalion of the regiment operating against the hostile Sioux near the Big Horn Mountains and later in the year with the regiment in the Wind river country, with a view to intercepting the hostile Nez Perce. In the present year he again took part in protecting the frontier against hostile Indians. He left the command on the first of the month, obeying a summons to Fort Russell, and sadly met his death, away from his comrades, suddenly and full too soon to gather the honors ripe for the more mature years of soldiers of his daring and ambition. In a continued and varied experience in the Army it has never been our fortune to meet a grander and nobler nature than that of Captain Rodgers. He was faithful to his comrades, loyal to his superiors in rank and kind to men. He was brave to recklessness in all dangers. An affectionate father and husband, he was a devoted son and brother. His impulses were generous and his actions the fruition of noble instincts. He was beloved in his regiment with a love surpassing that between brothers. His character was perfect. He was exceptionally moral without ostentation, and without a single defective habit, was deeply imbued with a religious sense of right. What might be fulsome praise to others, seems imperfect commendation of this noble gentleman. It may well be said that no one could be more sadly missed from our ranks. The regimental commander condoles with the regiment in its irreparable loss. He extends by request of the officers of the command their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives of Captain Rodgers. All feel the loss with a sorrow which words cannot express. The noble life put out in the flower of its youth; the social ties with him and his family; the regimental pride shared by us all in the field and garrison; the memories of the past; the hopes for the future; all given by a flash, sent by a Providence whose ways now seem more than ever past finding out. The usual badges of mourning will be worn by the officers of the regiment, and the guidon of Captain Rodgers' company, A, will be draped for thirty days. By order of Colonel Wesley Merritt.—E. Swift, 2d Lieut. 5th Cavalry, Acting Adj't.

6TH CAVALRY. Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters Cp. Lowell, A. T.; G, G, Cp. Grant, A. T.; B, M, Cp. Huachaca, A. T.; A, L, Cp. Bowie, A. T.; E, D, Cp. Apache, A. T.; H, K, Camp Verde, A. T.; I, Camp McDowell, A. T.; F, Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. C. B. Gatewood will relieve 1st Lieut. William Stanton of the command of Co. A, Indian Scouts (S. O. 103, Sept. 4, D. A.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. C. B. McLellan, five days (S. O. 107, Sept. 11, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY. Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A, G, H, I, L, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; C, F, Ft. Totten, D. T.; B, D, E, I, Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; E, M, Camp Rublen, D. T.
† In camp at Bear Butte, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, to take effect on his return from field service, Major J. G. Tilford, Station Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 109, Sept. 19, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY. Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and G, H, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; C, D, I, L, Fort Brown, Tex.; A, B, K, M, Fort Clark, Tex.; E, San Diego, Tex.; F, Fort McIntosh.

Detached Service.—Major W. R. Price, member, G. C. M. Laredo, Tex., Oct. 7 (S. O. 198, Sept. 19, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, Capt. William McCleave, to take effect upon his being relieved from recruiting service (S. O. Sept. 20, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY. Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L, Fort Bliss, Tex.; K, Fort Garland, C. T.; F, Fort Stanton, N. M.; A, B, C, G, Fort Bayard, N. M.; I, M, Fort Union, N. M.; I, Fort Wingate, N. M.
† In the field.

Change of Station.—The two companies (E and M) returning from duty in the field with the Ute Expedition under Major A. P. Morrow, having proceeded to Fort Union, N. M., are assigned to duty as follows: Co. E to rejoin proper station, Fort Union, for duty; Co. M to temporary duty at Fort Union (S. O. 83, Sept. 12, D. N. M.)

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. R. T. Emmet is detailed as member G. C. M. convened at Fort Union, N. M., by par. 1, S. O. 162, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 165, Sept. 13, D. M.)

Capt. C. D. Beyer, 2d Lieut. C. A. Bradley, members, G. C. M. Fort Bayard, N. M., Oct. 1 (S. O. 108, Sept. 17, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. William W. Tyler, Fort Bayard, N. M., fifteen days (S. O. 75, Sept. 19, M. D. M.)

10TH CAVALRY. Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and G, D, F, M, Fort Concho, Tex.; A, G, I, Fort Sill, I, T.; H, K, Fort Davis, Tex.; B, E, L, Fort Stockton, Tex.

Change of Station.—Major G. W. Schofield is assigned to duty at Fort Sill, Ind. T. (S. O. 167, Sept. 16, D. M.)

Detached Service.—Permission is given to Capt. J. M. Kelley and Sergt. Levi Haines, Co. M, to attend, at Henrietta, Clay County, Tex., on the 14th of Oct., proximo, as witnesses before the Court then and there to be in session, in the case of the State of Texas v. Charles Holden (S. O. 196, Sept. 13, D. T.)

1ST ARTILLERY. Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R. I.; I, Fort Warren, Mass.; C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H, Fort Preble, Me.; L, Fort Independence, Mass.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; A, D, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report to Capt. George F. Barstow, 3d Art., Recorder, as witness before the Court of Inquiry, convoked by S. O. 158 and 160. When his presence is dispensed with by the Court Lieut. Harris will return to Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 168, Sept. 17, D. E.)

Major J. Mendenhall, Capt. S. S. Elder, members, G. C. M. Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 24 (S. O. 169, Sept. 18, D. E.)

Capt. Royal T. Frank, Francis E. Taylor, 1st Lieuts. Thomas H. Barber, Allyn Capron, 2d Lieuts. Joseph S. Oyster, Albert Todd, Frederick Marsh, members, and 1st Lieut. John Pope, Jr., J.-A. of G. C. M. Fort Adams, R. I., Sept. 23 (S. O. 171, Sept. 20, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Junius W. MacMurray, Fort Adams, R. I., one month (S. O. 77, Sept. 7, M. D. A.)

2ND ARTILLERY. Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A, D, H, M, Fort M'Henry, Md.; C, Fort Johnston, N. C.; E, G, L, San Antonio, Tex.; K, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, Washington, D. C.; I, Fort Fooey, Md.; F, Ft. Clark, Tex.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. John C. Scantling will proceed, on the 1st proximo, to Carlisle Bks, Penn., and relieve 1st Lieut. Eli L. Huggins of the command of that post. When thus relieved Lieut. Huggins will proceed at once to Fort McHenry, Md., and report for duty with the Light Battery of his regiment under his orders from the Hdqrs of the Army (S. O. 172, Sept. 21, D. E.)

Detached Service.—Capt. J. H. Calet, member, G. C. M. Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 24 (S. O. 169, Sept. 18, D. E.)

1st Lieut. E. S. Curtis, 2d Lieuts. W. P. Edgerton, V. H. Bridgman, members, and 1st Lieut. Barnet Wager, J.-A. of G. C. M. Camp G. D. Bailey, near San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 23 (S. O. 198, Sept. 19, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, Capt. William P. Graves, Fort Johnston, N. C. (S. O. 82, Sept. 17, M. D. A.)

3RD ARTILLERY. Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C, D, L, M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A, Ft Monroe, Va., E, I, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; F, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H, Madison Bks, N. Y.; K, Plattsburgh Bks, N. Y.; G, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. E. Davis, J.-A. of G. C. M. Fort Wayne, Mich., Sept. 20 (S. O. 168, Sept. 17, D. E.)

Capt. La Rhett L. Livingston, Lorenzo Lorain, Edward R. Warner, John R. Myrick, members, and 1st Lieut. James M. Lancaster, J.-A. of G. C. M. Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 24 (S. O. 169, Sept. 18, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs, A. A. Q. M., Plattsburgh Bks, will proceed to Ogdensburg, N. Y., on public business, on completion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 171, Sept. 20, D. E.)

Capt. Erskine Gittings, John G. Turnbull, 1st Lieuts. James O'Hara, Ramsay D. Potts, 2d Lieuts. John R. Williams, Heman Dowd, F. P. Blair, Jr., members, and 1st Lieut. George A. Thurston, J.-A. of G. C. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Sept. 25 (S. O. 173, Sept. 23, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. Abram C. Wildrich, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 168, Sept. 17, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY. Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, E, F, Angel Island, Cal.; C, L, Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; M, Fort Stevens, Or.; G, Point Canby, Wash. T.; I, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, K, Point Point, Cal.; F, Point San Jose, Cal.; B, D, Presidio, Cal.

* Operating against Indians in Idaho.

Detached Service.—Capt. R. L. Loder, member, G. C. M. Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 24 (S. O. 169, Sept. 18, D. E.)

5TH ARTILLERY. Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E, F, I, Charleston, S. C.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; B, L, M, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G, H, Fort Jefferson, Fla.; C, Fort Monroe, Va.; D, Savannah, Ga.

Detached Service.—Capts. Julian W. Weir, William E. Van Reed, 1st Lieut. William B. McCallum, 2d Lieut. Solon F. Massey, members, and 1st Lieut. George W. Crabb, J.-A. of G. C. M. Camp Barrancas, Fla., Sept. 26 (S. O. 46, Sept. 21, D. S.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. William B. Hamilton, Fort Barrancas, Fla., one month (S. O. 75, Sept. 4, M. D. A.)

1ST INFANTRY. Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel.—Headquarters and A, C, E, I, Fort Randall, D. T.; B, G, Lower Brule Agency; H, Fort Sully, D. T.; D, Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; F, K, Camp Rublen, D. T.
* In camp near Bear Butte, D. T.

2ND INFANTRY. Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B, D, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; C, K, Camp Howard, I. T.; E, Fort Colville, W. T.; A, G, H, I, Coeur d'Alene Lake, I. T.; F, Camp Harney, Ore.

* In the field.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. B. F. Hancock will report to Capt. David Perry, 1st Cav., for duty with detachments of the 1st Cav. and 2d Inf., en route to Fort Walla Walla, W. T. Upon his arrival at Fort Walla Walla, Lieut. Hancock will take charge of all the enlisted men at the post belonging to the 2d Inf., and proceed with them to Fort Lapwai, I. T., reporting upon his arrival for further orders (S. O. 109, Sept. 3, D. C.)

3RD INFANTRY. Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A, C, E, F, G, K, Helema, M. T.; B, D, H, I, Fort Snelling, Minn.; A, Fort Shaw, M. T.; G, Fort Ellis, M. T.; D, Camp Baker, M. T.

Gen. Gibbon.—By direction of the President, Col. John Gibbon is assigned to duty according to his brevet of Major General, while in command of the Dept. of Dakota, under the provisions of S. O. 140, June 29, 1878, from this office (S. O., Sept. 10, W. D.)

4TH INFANTRY. Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Ft. Keogh, M. T.

5TH INFANTRY. Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C, D, F, G, I, Fort Buford, D. T.; B, K, Fort Rice, D. T.; B, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H, K, Fort Stevens, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. W. W. Sanders, Fort Buford, D. T., to apply for extension of five months (S. O. 109, Sept. 19, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY. Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and B, C, E, F, H, I, K, Fort Snelling, Minn.; A, Fort Shaw, M. T.; G, Fort Ellis, M. T.; D, Camp Baker, M. T.

Gen. Gibbon.—By direction of the President, Col.

John Gibbon is assigned to duty according to his brevet of Major General, while in command of the Dept. of Dakota, under the provisions of S. O. 140, June 29, 1878, from this office (S. O., Sept. 10, W. D.)

Punishing the Indians.—The following is the official report of the severe punishment bestowed by a detachment of 13 men from this regiment, under the command of 1st Lieut. Wallace, upon a much larger body of Indians:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MISSOULA, M. T., July 26, 1878.

To the A. A. G., Headqrs. Dept. of Dakota:

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report: Having learned on the evening of the 13th inst., that a party of Indians, supposed to be the same as those who committed the recent murders on the Dearborn, Bear Gulch, and Rock Creek, had made their appearance in the Blitter Koo Valley, not far from Corvallis, I immediately despatched Captain Gageby, 3d Infantry, with his Co. D, to guard "Lou Lou" pass, and as soon as possible sent out a detachment of 15 men (all I could mount with the indifferent animals at my disposal), under 1st Lieut. T. S. Wallace, 3d Infantry, in pursuit. Lieut. Wallace proceeded, at 3 A.M. on the 14th inst., up the valley, and reached the scene of General Gibson's engagement at the Big Hole, on the 17th inst., without finding any trace of the Indians. On his return, 19th inst., 6 miles from the Big Hole, he broke camp at 3 A.M., on learning of the discovery of an Indian trail, and resumed pursuit. Pressing on as rapidly as possible he went into camp at 7 P.M. on the 20th inst., 15 miles east of the north fork of Clearwater River, Idaho, 81 miles from the place he first struck the trail, the Indians being about six hours ahead, judging from the trail. Here a party of 33 citizens left him, and turned back. At 4 A.M. next morning, 21st, he proceeded with 13 men (two having been left with pack), Wm. Turnage, guide and two citizens, Jerry Fahey and Saunders, following trail at as rapid rate as possible, crossing north fork of Clearwater, Idaho, discovering Indians at 1:30 P.M., noon, selected an advantageous ground for defence in case of need, dismounting and picketing his horses about 1,000 yards from top of canon leading down to Indians, proceeded with 12 men, and charged Indian camp, opening a rapid fire while advancing about 2 P.M., completely taking the enemy by surprise; killed 6 Indians, wounded 3, killed 21 miles and ponies, and captured 31. After capturing ponies, returned to horses, lariated and tied up captured animals, placing pickets, so as to repel any attempt at recapture. Firing ceased until sunset, when the Indians fired three shots into the camp, severely wounding one horse and slightly wounding another. This fire being returned, nothing more was seen or heard of the Indians.

Lieut. Wallace reports that his men, one and all, behaved with the utmost coolness and fired with great precision, and particularly mentions the extraordinary gallantry displayed by 1st Sergeant Edwin Phoenix, Co. II, 3d Infantry, who, after the charge was ordered, waded the creek, about 20 feet wide, to open ground, and proceeded to entice the Indian horses, tied, saddled, bridled, and picketed in the Indian camp, throwing two Indian rifles found on the ground into the creek, mounting one of the Indian horses, and leading the herd towards our troops, under no fire delivered by the Indians from the bush. The horse Sergeant Phoenix was riding was shot and killed under him while leading the herd.

He also makes special mention of the services rendered him by Wm. Turnage, his guide, who displayed great coolness in the fight, and whose services in the pursuit were invaluable. The other two citizens who accompanied him also behaved with great coolness.

Lieut. Wallace adds, "the position of the Indians was very strong on account of the ground which was necessarily passed over in approaching them, having to charge down hill, under full view for about 400 yards, having but few trees and no bush to shelter my men from the enemy's fire."

The Indians numbered, as far as can be ascertained, 17 bucks and 2 squaws, and were undoubtedly the band who committed the depredations on Dearborn River, Bear Gulch, and at the head of Rock and Willow creeks, as many of the animals recaptured have been identified and claimed by citizens as having been stolen by these Indians.

It is Lieut. Wallace's opinion and that of his men, that Tabacob, their chief, was wounded, believed fatally. Lieut. Wallace did not deem it advisable to examine the battle ground the next day, owing to his small force, the animals to be guarded, and the proximity to the hunting and fishing grounds of the Nez Perce. He returned to the post on the afternoon of the 25th, with all his captured stock, and not a single casualty, except the slight wounding of two animals. The guide's horse was killed. I desire to commend the energy, gallantry, prudence, and good judgment displayed by Lieut. Wallace in this affair, and also to invite attention to the extraordinary daring and courage of 1st Sergeant Phoenix. The enlisted men who participated in the fight, were 1st Sergeant Edwin Phoenix, Sergeant M. C. Stewart, Corporal Cook, and Privates Brown, Graham, Koom, Linden, McLaughlin and Philippe, Co. II; Corporal H. J. Cavanaugh and Private Mangin, Co. B, and Privates Kennedy and Smith, Co. I, 3d Infantry.

These men, in consequence of being separated from the packs without food, except a little flour, for over two days. It is believed that the complete success (an Indian report) that the marauding party was entirely annihilated (of Lieut. Wallace's expedition will have a salutary effect in preventing the visits of similar parties. It will also have a good effect on the resident Indians.

From reports received from Indians at Flathead Agency, it appears that this band was a party of deserters from "White bird's" camp, on their way from British America to their former homes in Idaho.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. L. CHIPMAN, Major, 3d Infantry, Commanding Post.

4TH INFANTRY. Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G, F, I, Fort Sanders, W. T.; D, F, Fetterman, W. T.; D, E, K, Fort Larimore, W. T.; B, E, I, Fort McKinney, W. T.; F, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

* In the field.

5TH INFANTRY. Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Ft. Keogh, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY. Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C, D, F, G, I, Fort Buford, D. T.; B, K, Fort Stevens, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. W. W. Sanders, Fort Buford, D. T., to apply for extension of five months (S. O. 109, Sept. 19, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY. Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and B, C, E, F, H, I, K, Fort Snelling, Minn.; A, Fort Shaw, M. T.; G, Fort Ellis, M. T.; D, Camp Baker, M. T.

Gen. Gibbon.—By direction of the President, Col. John Gibbon is assigned to duty according to his brevet of Major General, while in command of the Dept. of Dakota, under the provisions of S. O. 140, June 29, 1878, from this office (S. O., Sept. 10, W. D.)

8TH INFANTRY. Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and A, B, H, I, K, Benicia Bks, Cal.; C, Camp McDermit, Nev.; D, Camp Bidwell, Cal.; E, Camp Gaston, Cal.; F, Camp Mojave, A, T.; G, Camp Halleck, Nev.; I, San Diego, Cal.

* Operating against Indians in Idaho.

* In the field near Deadwood, Dakota.

Detached Service.—Capt. Daniel T. Wells, having relinquished the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted him by S. O. 107, will proceed to San Diego Bks, Cal., for the purpose of packing and shipping the officers' and company baggage of Co. H to its proper station, Benicia Bks, Cal. (S. O. 133, Sept. 3, M. D. P.)

the sounding of the "Forward" and "Halt." 6. There shall be 2 judges and 1 referee, to be chosen by the General Commanding. 7. The judges shall decide, except, that in case of disagreement the referee shall decide. The prize was taken by Private Johnson, of Co. H, 23d Inf., with a score of 20, five centres, which was certainly a remarkable score in such a match. The largest range Governor's Island admits of is 400 yards. The first stage was shot at between 300 and 400 yards, the last stage at about 200 yards. No one occupied more than 2m. 8s. in shooting, and Johnson's five shots were fired in 1m. 40s. The match took place in the afternoon, and the men shot toward the sun, which put them at a disadvantage. The prize was a full nickel plated Smith and Wesson revolver, with an ivory handle, holster belt and 100 cartridges, the gift of Gen. Jas. B. Fry, A. A. G. It was presented by Gen. Hancock. The other scores were as follows: Lieut. Cecil, 3 4 4 3; Geary, 5 4 3 3; Phillips, 3 4 3 4; Doolan, 3 2 4 4; Prindle, 3 3 2 4 5; Fales, 3 3 4 3 3; Lloyd, 0 3 4 4 5; Derby, 3 3 2 4 4; McBride, 0 4 4 2 5; Walters, 0 4 4 3 3; Ashton, 3 0 3 5 3; Potter, 3 0 4 4 3; Lieut. Holmes, 4 3 0 2 4; Zapt, 3 3 2 3 2; Kohrt, 0 3 5 2 3; Solis, 2 3 3 2 3; Lynch, 0 2 3 3 3; Lowry, 2 3 0 3 3; Kimball, 2 3 0 3 3; Keenan, 0 2 2 3 3; Lieut. Black, 0 2 0 4 4; Fraser, 2 0 2 2 3; Major Smith, 0 0 3 4 2; Rockford, 2 0 2 2 3; Dorson, 0 0 2 2 4; McClane, 0 0 2 2 3; McMahan, 0 0 0 3 3; Angle, 0 0 0 2 0.

The officers attached to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and the ships in port, have formed a rifle club. At first the shooting was only medium, but has latterly much improved, as the following scores will show: Rifles, Navy Remington .50 calibre, with one Springfield .50 cal.; 200 yards; standing; five shots. Capt. Huntington 20, Lieut. Strong 20, Lieut. Rodgers 20, Dr. Farewell 21, Dr. Brown 19, Lieut. Adams 19, Capt. Terry 19, Mr. Bates 18, Lieut. Meigs 17, Capt. Kempff 16, Mr. Kelly 19, Mr. Cushman 18, Lieut. Berryman 18, Lieut. Ellsworth 17, Lieut. Hunter 19, Mr. Grant 18, 300 yards; standing; five shots. Dr. Farewell 20, Mr. Grant 19, Lieut. Adams 18, Capt. Huntington 17, Lieut. Meigs 17, Capt. Kempff 17, Lieut. Rodgers 16, Capt. Terry 16, Lieut. Berryman 16, Lieut. Houston 16, Lieut. Strong 15, Mr. Kelly 15, 500 yards; any position; five shots. Capt. Huntington 21, Lieut. Strong 21, Lieut. Berryman 21, Dr. Farewell 20, Lieut. Adams 20, Capt. Kempff 19, Mr. Grant 17, Lieut. Rodgers 16, Mr. Kelly 16, Mr. Rae 16.

International Military Match.—S. O. 83, Mil. Div. of the Atlantic, Sept. 18, announces the team of twelve from the Regular Army of the United States to represent the Military Division of the Atlantic at the "International Military Match." Their names will be found in the report of the match published elsewhere. The following are announced as Alternates: 1st Sergt. Charles Renaud, Co. A, Engr. Batt.; Privates Albin Krebs, Co. B, Engr. Batt.; Henderson Lloyd, Co. C, 18th Inf.; H. B. Fletcher, Co. E, 18th Inf.; Corp. Dennis Geary, Bat. D, 1st Art. The Alternates will be substituted for principals at the discretion of the Captain of the team. Capt. Alexander M. Miller, Corps of Engineers, is designated as Captain of the team, and will be obeyed accordingly.

Capt. J. H. Smith, 19th Inf., having reported, in person, at these Hdqrs, for the purpose of taking charge of the team sent from that Dept. to compete at the "International Military Match," at Creedmoor, to take place on the 19th inst., will proceed at once to Willet's Point, N. Y. H., and report to Major H. L. Abbot, Corps of Engrs., for the duty required by his orders. The following named men having arrived at this post from the Div. of the Pacific, with a view to taking part in the "International Match," at Creedmoor, will proceed at once to that point and report to Major H. L. Abbot, Corps of Engrs.: 1st Sergt. H. Lowry, Bat. C, 4th Art.; Corp. Thomas Kimball, Bat. C, 4th Art.; Corp. William Dorson, Bat. L, 4th Art.; Pvt. James Lynch, Bat. C, 4th Art. Privates Creighton and Boughton, Bat. A, 1st Art., will proceed with Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, 1st Art., to witness the "International Match," at Creedmoor (S. O. 84, Sept. 18, M. D. A.)

The enlisted men sent to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., from the Mil. Div. of the Missouri, to take part in the "International Military Match," at Creedmoor, will proceed, on the 26th inst., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where they will be reported by the non-commissioned officer in charge to the Asst. Adj't.-Gen. at the Hdqrs Dept. of the Missouri, for further orders (S. O. 85, Sept. 24, M. D. A.)

Fort Leavenworth.—Lieut.-Col. Glover Perin, Surg., Major J. P. Wright, Surg., and Capt. Charles Wheaton, 23d Inf., are detailed to examine and report upon the drainage and sewerage of this post and its appurtenances, and to make such suggestions for improvements in these particulars as may seem called for (S. O. 167, Sept. 16, D. M.)

Officers Quarters.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Nathan W. Brown, Asst. P. M. Gen.; Col. Marcus D. L. Simpson, Asst. Com. Gen. of Subsistence; Major Richard Arnold, 5th Art., Act. Asst. Insp. Gen., will assemble at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on Sept. 23, to inspect the field officers quarters erected by Mr. John McGlynn, contractor, and reported as completed. The Board will report whether the quarters are satisfactorily built and according to the plans and specifications (S. O. 173, Sept. 23, D. E.)

GENERAL SHERMAN was at Fort Yuma, September 21, on his tour of inspection with General McCook. Five days later he was to be in San Francisco, and return to Washington about the middle of October. A despatch from Atlantic City reports Mrs. Sherman as being seriously ill there.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following despatches were received this week:

CHICAGO, Sept. 19, 1878.

To Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington:

On the 9th of this month about 300 of the Cheyenne Indians, at their agency at Fort Reno, broke away from the agency, leaving their tents and property behind. They were immediately pursued by the troops, Capt. Rendlebrock, with two companies of the 4th Cavalry, coming upon them at or near the Cimarron River. An engagement took place, in which the command lost three men killed and three wounded, and several horses wounded. The attack was unsuccessful, and Capt. Rendlebrock moved back toward Camp Supply, reporting that he engaged 130 Indian warriors, who surrounded and attacked him while their families moved on north. Preparations have been made by Gen. Pope to meet these Indians at or near the Arkansas River and along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Also in the Department of the Platte, along and north of the Union Pacific Railroad. There is a strong hope that the troops will be able to meet with them, and capture or destroy them.

The Indians have for their principal grievance insufficient food and irregularity in its delivery; also the unwise permission given to the Arapahoes to live out near the Big Horn Mountains. The Cheyennes claim as much right to live there as the Arapahoes. It is important for the peace of the Plains and the success of the reservation system that these Indians be captured, and an effort will be made to accomplish that purpose.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-General.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a letter from United States Indian Agent Miles, dated Cheyenne and Arapahoe agencies, Sept. 19, in which he says:

I have the honor to report that Little Sitting Bull, an Arapaho, who accompanied the detachment of soldiers sent by the commanding officer of Fort Reno, I. T., returned to this agency to-day, and reports that the soldiers overtook the Northern Cheyennes about fifty miles northwest of Camp Supply, on one of the tributaries of the Cimarron River, and having offered to accept their surrender three times, were told by the Cheyennes that they had no intention to surrender, wherupon hostilities commenced about 10 A. M. on the 13th inst., and continued to 12 noon next day, when the soldiers, being at that time without water, returned to Camp Supply with a loss of three killed and three wounded, besides Chalk, an Arapahoe scout, also mortally wounded. Other troops from Camp Supply and elsewhere are still pursuing, and as others are placed to intercept them along the Kansas Pacific Railroad the final capture of those Indians seems to be possible if not certain.

There is no trouble among the remaining Indians. Twenty-six Cheyenne and Arapahoe wagons, with over a hundred Indians, are now en route to Wichita to take part in the fair to be held there on the 24th inst., and to load back with freight for this agency. The courier from the soldiers reports that the Northern Cheyennes came back on their own trail to offer battle. No apprehensions need be felt of discontent among those remaining.

Gen. Crook held a council at Sidney, Neb., Sept. 23, with the Northern Cheyennes who are en route to their agency, and who are detained in camp there until further information is obtained from the band which left Indian Territory. Lieuts. Bourke and Schuyler, of the General's staff; Webb Hayes, son of the President; Col. Thornburg, in charge of the Cheyenne expedition; Ben Clark, the interpreter and guide, and Little Chief, Crazy Mule, Gray Head, Red Hat, Ridge Bear, Big Wolf and many of the warriors were present. Little Chief, spokesman for the Cheyennes, said he was at the council in Chicago with Gen. Sheridan, and he and his braves desired to obey Sheridan's commands. They were sorry to learn of the outbreak in Indian Territory. Many of them had relatives in the party and were sure they would be killed. They did not themselves propose to make trouble or join the escaped band, but they had heard they were going to a poor country, where Indians died.

They were leaving their own hunting grounds, where they were born, where their fathers were buried, and were sad on that account. The Black Hills belonged to the Cheyennes as long ago as they could remember and before the Sioux owned them. They complained of poor blankets, scarcity of supplies, and the winter was coming on. They needed ammunition and wanted to hurry along and kill buffalo on Republican Fork, where they were informed there were some. He was glad the Great Father's son was present. He could tell his father he had found them quiet and friendly, not foolish, but anxious to obey the Government. They did not consider themselves big chiefs, but plain Cheyenne warriors. He was glad Gen. Crook had given them a chance to talk.

Colonel Miles telegraphs Lieutenant General Sheridan from Fort Keogh, M. T., that six Sioux arrived at the fort from the British possessions, being emissaries sent over the line by Sitting Bull to ascertain upon what terms his people would be permitted to surrender to the United States military authorities. They represented that the Sioux who had taken refuge in Canada were very desirous of returning to the States. In reply, General Sheridan has telegraphed him that we are not especially anxious about the Indians who went North coming back; but if they come it must be on terms of unconditional surrender.

THE RIO GRANDE.—An experienced officer in command on the Rio Grande, in speaking of the feelings of the Mexican authorities, in a report to the War Department, says: "There seems to be a growing disposition on the part of the Mexican officials on the Rio Grande to respond to our desire to cultivate a friendly feeling, and to repress lawlessness and disorder. The fact of the authorities waiving all technical objections that could have been made against the delivery of these deserters on the request of the military authorities alone shows that the sentiment of the hostility in this community is not strong enough to pervert facts tending to good feeling and friendly relations."

GENERAL LEW WALLACE has been appointed Governor of New Mexico.

RUSSIAN AND TURKISH SOLDIERS.

ONE of the correspondents of the London *News* during the Turkish war, said: "The want of military knowledge among the Turks, the utter lack of good officers, of discipline, of military skill, and the consequent impossibility of handling troops in the field, of executing manœuvres, or even tactical evolutions, made it impossible for the Turks, even with triple numbers, to contend with the Russians in the open field. But, put a Turk in a ditch, give him a gun, a sackful of cartridges, a loaf of bread, and a jug of water, he will remain there a week or a month under the most dreadful artillery fire that can be directed against him, without flinching. He can only be dislodged by the bayonet, and with the rapidity of fire of modern arms it is very difficult to reach him with the bayonet, as the Russians found to their cost at Pleven." Yet another correspondent of the same paper says: "Let no man after Shipka venture to assert that the Turkish soldiers are only good men behind earthworks. I respect a fine soldier wherever I find him, be he Greek or Jew, Gentile or Barbarian, and the irrepressible dash and obdurate, indomitable valor of the Turkish troops, in assaulting day after day this Shipka position, may claim to rank with any evidence of soldierhood with which I am acquainted." Still, a third letter says: "Rifled arms of offence are sad foes to unscientific heroism. A Maid of Saragossa is incompatible with Krupp and Armstrong as contemporaries; and I do not think it would be rash to hazard the prediction that never more in civilized warfare shall we have occasion to witness the ultima ratio of the storming of a breach. The history of the Franco-German war is studded with sieges, but the student of it will search in vain for the story of the mustering of a forlorn hope."

A Constantinople letter to the *News* says: "What struck me most during my two days' visit to the Russian camp was the great vitality and energy which the Russian troops seem to possess. No one doubts that the Turkish soldier can fight like a hero, and the Russians speak in the highest terms of his bravery; but on parade and at ordinary times there is an absence of activity and a general lazy appearance about him and his movements. In England the general impression seems to be somewhat the reverse of this. The Turk is thought to be the man with dash; the Russian the stolid man, with plenty of staying power. I believe that Pleven illustrates mine rather than the popular view of the matter. The energy characterizing the movements of the Russian troops was shown in a great variety of ways, though it was most conspicuous in the evolutions. It is the custom in the Russian army for the general, on approaching a number of his men, say a troop, or even a military band, to wish them a good morning or good evening. This he does in a loud voice. He is immediately answered by the whole of the men addressed, in what is evidently a set form of words, repeated in a rapid and energetic manner. When the review of Saturday was over, many of the men had to march several miles to their camps, and sang songs to beguile the way. Wonderfully well, too, did they sing. The tunes were lively; the time particularly well marked by the leading singer; and the whole sung with an energy, though always well in harmony, which was perhaps more exhilarating than anything that could have been produced by the best brass band. One song particularly struck me from the fact that it appeared to be a favorite with the body of men who passed before me. The song itself was sung by one man; the chorus taken up at the end of every three or four lines by the whole body. There was many a merry twinkle of the eye and much enjoyment of the contents, as it was rolled forth by the powerful voice of the stalwart soldier. Catching the words Suleiman and Shipka, I inquired and found that the song narrated the history of the great battle of the war, and the doings of their great chief Skobeleff. The red and dark-bearded men who were singing were splendid looking fellows, under the command of General Bluefield. Most of them were either Swedes or Finns, and could not readily have been distinguished from Scotch or North countrymen."

THE FIGHT AT LOOKOUT.

A POETICAL correspondent of the New York *World* answers the skeptics as to the fight at Lookout Mountain with fifty lines of verse, of which the concluding are the best:

Just as the sun sank slowly down behind the mountain's crest, When mountain peaks gave back the fire that flamed along the west,

Swift riding down along the ridge upon a charger white Came "Fighting Joe," the hero now of Lookout's famous fight.

He swung his cap as tears of joy slow trickled down his cheek, And as our cheering died away the General tried to speak, He said, "Boys, I'll court-martial you—yes, every man that's here;"

I said to take the rifle pits"—we stopped him with a cheer—

"I said to take the rifle pits upon the mountain's edge,

And I'll court-martial you because—because you took the ridge!"

Then such a laugh as swept the ridge where late King Death had strode, And such a cheer as rent the skies as down our lines he rode! I'm getting old and feeble, I've not long to live I know, But there was a fight at Lookout—I was there with Fighting Joe.

So them generals in the *Herald*, they may reckon and allow That there wasn't no fight at Lookout on the mountain's shaggy brow, But this empty coat-sleeve swinging here beside me, boy, to-day Tells a mighty different story in a mighty different way.

R. L. CAREY, JR.

A REUNION of the Army of the Tennessee is to be held at Indianapolis, October 30 and 31. Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Pope, Burnside, Logan, Buell, Jeff. C. Davis and many other officers are to be present, with a very large attendance from several States.

THE NAVY.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Lackawanna was put in commission at Mare Island Sept. 24. She will probably be assigned to the Pacific station.

CAPT. W. R. BROWN, U. S. M. C., has returned to duty at League Island, after an illness of nearly two months, which was spent at his home in Tonesdale, Penn.

THE tug Speedwell was at Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 23. She will in a few days finish her duties with Fish Commission for the season, and proceed to Washington Navy Yard.

THE Tallapoosa left League Island, Sept. 18, for Washington. On her arrival she will go to Norfolk and tow the *Juniata* to League Island, where the latter vessel is to be repaired and fitted for sea.

THE Gettysburg left Gibraltar, Sept. 23, for Suez, in pursuance of orders of the Navy Department, to resume the surveys in the Mediterranean which were temporarily interrupted by her breaking down.

The officers and crew of the wrecked Spanish man of war *Pizarro*, who arrived at New York a few days ago, have been quartered on the receiving ship *Colorado*, and the men furnished with necessary clothing, the sick having been sent to the Naval Hospital.

THE Plymouth sailed from New York Sept. 23 for Portland, Me., and the *Fortune* Sept. 24, for Norfolk, Va. The wind was blowing considerably from southward and eastward, and as the storm signal was up these vessels anchored at Sandy Hook for fair weather.

THE Constellation has arrived at Annapolis, and the *Dale* has been brought there from Washington. The crew of the former will rig the latter, and she will be used every Saturday, when the weather favors, for practical exercises in seamanship on Chesapeake Bay. This is one of the ideas of the new Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

CAPTAIN GEORGE BROWN, in a communication to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Rio de Janeiro, reports the arrival of the *Alaska*, under his command, at that port, July 30. The officers and crew have been unusually free from sickness. The ship was in excellent condition, and after provisioning and coaling he expected to leave (in about ten days) for the Pacific.

OWING to the shortening of the days, a change of working hours went into effect at the Navy yards, Sept. 22. From the commencement until the close of work, only about eight hours can be made, and the Secretary of the Navy has directed that during the fall and winter season, as he did last year, that there be no reduction in pay on account of reduction of hours of labor.

We regret to learn that Midshipman A. E. Jardine has met with a severe accident, caused by the premature explosion of a cannon while firing a salute for some departing friends on the Sound, where he was spending his leave at his father's place. It has disfigured him greatly and may cause the loss of sight. He had an operation performed Sept. 19, the result of which we have not learned.

THE Acting Secretary of the Navy, in complimentary letters, has transmitted to Wm. T. Brinkley and Josephus Baum, of North Carolina, the one hundred dollars voted by Congress to each, for their humane and praiseworthy conduct to the survivors of the *Huron*, and a sum of two hundred dollars, likewise appropriated, to T. J. Poyner, in charge of the Club House at Currituck. A memento, for which one hundred dollars were appropriated, is being prepared for Mr. Poyner and will be soon sent to him.

Some days ago a telegram was sent to the Commanding Officer of the Brazil station, to despatch the *Essex* to Tristan d'Acunha, to relieve the crew of the wrecked ship *Mabel Clark*, and she is probably now on her way. Recent advices state that the majority of the crew have been taken off the island by different vessels and that five were still there. The treatment received by the crew from the islanders was for the most part honorable and generous in a high degree, and the exertions put forth by the inhabitants to save the lives of the crew are described as heroic.

COMMANDER FRED. RODGERS, commanding *Adams*, was at the Samoan Islands July 24, and expected to remain a while longer. The ratification of the treaty was a great demonstration, and the natives were present from all quarters. The Samoan government appears to be on a stable footing. The officials and population generally were much pleased with the treatment the ambassador had received in the United States, and the officers of the *Essex* were received with marked consideration and demonstrations of friendship and respect by every one. The *Adams* would go to Pago Pago before taking her final departure for Valparaiso.

The officers, seamen, marines, and employees at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and on board the vessels of war there, having contributed the sum of \$1,593 for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers, and sent it to the Secretary of the Navy to be disposed of as he thought best, Acting Secretary Shufeldt concluded to place the money in the hands of

the National Yellow Fever Relief Commission at Washington. The check for the whole, received through Wells, Fargo and Co., of New York, which firm made the remittance from California by telegraph, was endorsed over to the treasurer of the above commission. In his reply to the letter of Admiral R. W. Shufeldt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, enclosing the money, the Hon. A. R. Shepherd, chairman of the committee, said: "This splendid offering is worthy of the source from which it comes, and is in keeping with the noble generosity which have ever characterized the Navy of the United States. Please convey to the donors the heartfelt thanks of the committee."

THE Powhatan, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Howell, commanding the U. S. Naval forces on the North Atlantic station, having completed her repairs at the Navy-yard, returned to her old anchorage off the foot of 23d street, North River, where she remained until Monday last, when she started on a short cruise to the Eastward. The following is a list of her officers:

Rear-Admiral John C. Howell, commanding U. S. Naval Force, North Atlantic Station. Personal Staff: Captain Thos. Scott Filibrown, commanding and chief of staff; Lieutenant Frederick H. Paine, flag lieutenant; Lieutenant William P. Potter, secretary; Ensign William B. Caperton, signal officer. General Staff: Chief Engineer D. B. MacComb, fleet engineer; Pay Inspector C. P. Wallach, fleet paymaster; Medical Inspector J. Y. Taylor, fleet surgeon. Lieutenant Comdr. French E. Chadwick, ex-officer; Lieutenant A. J. Iverson, navigator; Lieutenant Andrew Dunlap; Lieutenant C. H. Arnold; Lieutenant W. H. Reeder; Lieutenant W. H. Beehler. Midshipmen: Midshipman Walter McLean, Midshipman R. T. Mulligan, Cadet Midshipman P. V. Lansdale. Passed Assistant Engineer R. B. Hine, Passed Assistant Engineer C. J. Habighurst, Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Dixon, Assistant Surgeon Richard Ashbridge, Captain H. J. Bishop, commanding marines; Second Lieutenant W. P. Biddle, U. S. M. C., Boat-wain, Chas. Miller; Gunner, Wm. Cheney; Carpenter, W. H. Barrett; Sailmaker, G. D. Macey; Paymaster's Clerk, W. V. Moriarty, A. E. Moriarty.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

Sept. 19.—Lieutenant-Commander Richard P. Leary, to the Pensacola, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 5th October as executive.

Lieutenant Newton E. Mason, to the receiving ship St. Louis, at League Island, Pa., on the 1st October.

Ensign Moses L. Wood, to duty on the Coast Survey.

Sept. 20.—Captain A. E. K. Benham, to command the Richmond, at Boston, Mass., on the 21st October, as executive.

Lieutenants Charles S. Sperry, Thomas H. Stevens, Geo. G. Clay, and N. J. K. Patch; Master Sidney H. May; Cadet Midshipman Allen G. Rogers, James H. Hetherington, Charles N. Atwater, Frank J. Sprague, Wm. C. Canfield, Thomas W. Ryan, G. Quinby and Augustus C. Almy; Boatswain Josiah B. Aikin, Gunner T. Bascom, Watkins, Carpenter Josiah P. Carter, and Sailmaker Francis Boom, to the Richmond on the 21st Oct.

Pay Director Charles W. Abbot, to the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 1st October.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George A. Deering, to the Tallapoosa on the 1st October.

Assistant Engineer C. C. Kleckner, to the Wyoming, at Washington, D. C.

Sept. 21.—Master Henry McCrea, to the Richmond, at Boston, on the 21st October.

Sept. 22.—Lieutenant Charles O. Allibone, to the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

Chief Engineer A. Aston, to the receiving ship Franklin, at Norfolk, Va., on the 1st October.

Chief Engineer Geo. W. Sensner, to duty on board the iron-clad, at Brandon, Va., on the 1st October.

Cadet Engineers H. W. Spangler, F. J. Schell and John L. Gau, to the Richmond on the 21st October.

Sept. 23.—Lieutenant Frank Courtis, to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty in the Navigation Department.

Master Nathan Sargent, to the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., on the 21st October, for instruction in ordnance.

Passed Assistant Engineer John Pemberton, to duty on the Coast Survey.

Sept. 25.—Paymaster George Cochran, to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 21st October as inspector of stores, etc.

Assistant Paymaster O. H. Tiffany, to the Richmond on the 21st October, and on arrival on the Asiatic Station, to duty on board the Alert.

DETACHED.

Sept. 19.—Lieutenant Seaton Schroder, from the *Gettysburg*, at Gibraltar, and granted permission to return to the United States.

Passed Assistant Engineer Arthur Price, from the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., and ordered to the Quinnebaug.

Sept. 20.—Lieutenant Wm. C. Strong, from the receiving ship Independence, at Mare Island, and ordered to the Wyoming on the 5th October.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. W. Barry, from the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 1st October, and ordered to settle accounts.

Assistant Paymaster James E. Cann, from the *Tallapoosa* on the 1st October, and ordered to settle accounts.

Assistant Surgeon Clement Biddle, from the Naval Hospital, Washington, on the 30th September, and ordered to the Richmond on the 21st October.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. W. Heaton, from the receiving ship Colorado, at New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Sept. 21.—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bradford, from special duty at the Smithsonian Institution on the 15th October, and ordered to duty on board the Richmond on the 21st October.

Sept. 23.—Captain Jas. S. Skerrett, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st October, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry C. Taylor, from the Hydrographic Office on the 20th September, and ordered to duty as equipment officer at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st October.

Ensign J. O. Nicolson, from the Wyoming and ordered to the receiving ship St. Louis, at League Island.

Paymaster Charles W. Slamm, has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Ashuelot*, Asiatic Station, on the 12th June last, and ordered to settle accounts.

Passed Assistant Engineer Samuel Gragg, from the receiving ship Franklin, at Norfolk, on the 21st October, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Engineer Wm. L. Cathcart, from the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 21st October, and ordered to the Richmond.

Sept. 24.—Commander H. L. Howison, from the command of the practice ship *Constellation* on the 30th September, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st October as inspector of ordnance.

Lieutenant-Commander C. V. Gridley and Chas. J. Train; Lieutenants Wm. H. Emery and R. E. Derby; Masters Geo. L. Dyer, H. O. Rittenhouse and A. Ward; Ensigns A. C. Hodgson, Paymaster A. S. Kennedy, Boatswain Chas. Hawkins, and Gunner Robert Sommers, from the practice ship *Constellation* on the 30th September, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy on the 1st October.

Lieutenant-Commander Allan D. Brown, from the command of the practice steamer *Mayflower* on the 30th September, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy on the 1st October.

Lieutenant John C. Soley and Passed Assistant Engineers Robert Crawford and Charles H. Greenleaf, from the practice steamer *Mayflower* on the 20th September, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy on the 1st October.

Sergeant E. C. Ver Meulen, from the practice ship *Constellation* on the 30th September, and ordered to the receiving ship St. Louis, at League Island, Pa.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. S. Bagg, from the *Ajax*, at Brandon, Va., and ordered to the Navy-yard, New York.

Assistant Surgeon A. A. Austin, from the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. H. Rush, from the practice ship *Constellation* on the 30th September, and ordered to duty on iron-clad, at Brandon, Va.

Assistant Surgeon John A. Tanner, from the practice steamer *Mayflower* on the 30th September, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer T. Cook, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the *Montauk*, at Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Engineer Blake on her arrival at Washington, and ordered to the training ship *Minnesota*.

Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Nauman, from the training ship *Minnesota* on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

Sgt. 25.—Passed Assistant Paymaster H. G. Colby, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on reporting of relief and ordered to settle accounts.

Assistant Paymaster Geo. E. Baughman, from the *Alert*, Asiatic Station, on reporting of relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Gunner A. Harman, from the *Naval Magazine*, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Captain S. B. Luce, commanding the training ship *Minnesota*, for two weeks from September 26.

To Ensign Winslow Alderdice for three months from Oct. 1.

To Passed Assistant Engineer G. M. L. MacCarty, attached to the Navy-yard, Boston, for one month from September 25.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Commodore L. C. Sartori, at present at Venice, Italy, has been extended one year, with permission to remain in Europe.

ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant-Commander B. H. McCalla to the *Pensacola* and placed on waiting orders.

The orders of Passed Assistant Engineer Charles F. Nagle to the *Quinnebaug* and placed on waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

Naval Constructor Thomas E. Webb has been appointed senior member and Commander Henry Erben and Naval Constructor W. L. Mintong members of a board to survey the U. S. steamer Lancaster, at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending September 25, 1878:

Sanford Beach Edwards, marine, July 27, at the *Misericordia Hospital*, Rio de Janeiro (U. S. S. *Hartford*).

LOSS OF A SPANISH FRIGATE.—The Italian bark *Carlo Frugoni*, Captain Frugoni, which arrived at the Delaware Breakwater, Sept. 18, had on board the entire crew, 153 in number, of the Spanish frigate *Pizarro*, which foundered at sea on the 11th of September. The bark reports that on the night of the 10th Sept., longitude 57°, latitude 37° 30', she saw a red light and a flash light at sea. She hove-to and waited for daylight, when her people sighted signals of distress displayed on a man-of-war and bore down to render assistance. The distressed steamer proved to be the Spanish frigate *Pizarro* and was in a sinking condition. Her crew came off in boats at 7 A.M., but did not reach the bark until 4 P.M., when they were in such an exhausted condition that they had to be hoisted on board the latter vessel. The steamer sank soon afterwards, and her crew saved nothing but what they stood in. The *Pizarro*, which had been three years in the West Indies, was homeward bound. She left St. George's, Bermuda, on the 5th for Foyal and sprang a leak during a hurricane on the 9th. Her crew threw overboard eleven guns and bailed with buckets, but the water rose rapidly and put out the fires. The vessel was kept afloat for two days by bailing her out, and when she was sighted by the *Frugoni* her crew was completely exhausted. The *Pizarro* was a vessel of 1,100 tons register, carrying twelve guns and was commanded by Captain Aguado. Her crew consisted of 153 persons, including the officers, sailors, marines, two doctors and a priest, all of whom were rescued. The United States revenue cutter *Alexander Hamilton* arrived at New York, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 21, having on board the officers and crew of the *Pizarro*. Some of the officers were landed and went to different hotels in the city, and the rest with the crew were received on board the flagship *Colorado* by Commodore Nicholson, where they will be accommodated until the next steamer sails for Havana. The *Pizarro* was an old and worn-out steamer, and was built at Cadiz, Spain, in 1848.

The Royal Engineers stationed at Fort Monckton, near Portsmouth, Eng., had a torpedo battle with the Royal Navy, the latter representing the enemy. The purpose of the operations was to blow up, by means of counter-mines, the mines in buoyant torpedoes of the defenders, so as to clear a passage sufficient for the entrance of iron-clads into harbors, the entrance to which was known to be defended by torpedo connections. Umpires were appointed to adjudicate with regard to the artillery firing. Colonel Lyons, of the Royal Artillery, acting for the Royal Engineers, and Captain Dashwood for the navy. The attacking force commenced by sending out their counter-mining boats and despatching four cutters to creep for the electric connections by which the mines are fired; but as the whole of these, with one exception, were speedily defeated by the case shot and the Snider rifles on the bastions and curtains of the defenders' works, the gun-boats took the counter-mining cutters in tow, and though they were received with a tremendous cannonade from the guns on the batteries of the fort, they succeeded in dropping two lines of mines throughout the whole length of the defended channel. These were afterwards exploded, and were supposed to clear a space sufficiently wide for the iron-clads to pass through. The victory, therefore, remained with the attacking force, though it is supposed the gun-boats must have been fatally injured. The Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Fanshawe, and Colonel Smyth, commanding the Royal Artillery in the district, and a number of naval and military officers, witnessed the battle. A previous encounter was prevented at the last moment by the swamping and sinking of the torpedo cutter carrying the counter-mines, twelve of which, weighing in the aggregate about three tons, were arranged along the outside of her gunwales ready for dropping.

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General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army; Brigadier-Generals Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

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ARMY REGISTERS WANTED.—WE SHOULD BE GLAD to get copies of the Army Registers for the following years, for which we are willing to pay a liberal price, viz.: 1846, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1854, 1863, 1865.

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A WASHINGTON despatch to the N. Y. *Herald*, September 25th, reports that the Secretary of War has decided that the vacant captaincies cannot be filled under the law limiting promotions. We have not yet received any official information on the subject.

The annual report of the "Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association" in India states that the number of its members has increased during the past year, there being now more than ten thousand abstainers in the English army in India—a very large percentage, and the reduced imports of rum and beer during the last nine years show clearly that the abstinence is real. In 1869-70 the consumption of rum in the Bengal army was 271,800 gallons, while in 1877-78 it was 134,000 only. So, again, the malt liquor from England has dwindled during the last three years from 41,000 to 30,000, and thence to barely 16,000 gallons. The use of hill beer partially explains the diminished importation, but only partially; while the reduced consumption of rum is unaccounted for, except by abstinence. Regarding the effect of temperance in the army, Lord Napier in his last General Order, says that courts-martial had been reduced by it during the past five years to the extent of 50 per cent., and that the proportion of crime in Bengal amongst temperance men versus the moderate and intemperate was one to forty.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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OUR NAVAL ORDNANCE.

THE paper on "Modern European Artillery," as compared with our own, communicated to the JOURNAL this week by Chief Engineer KING, is one of unusual value and importance. We need not bespeak for it the attention of the Services, since both in this country and in Europe its signature will cause it to be eagerly taken up and studied as authoritative in professional circles; but we would earnestly commend it to the study of Congressmen and of all citizens interested in the problem of naval efficiency in war.

The incessant contest for superiority between guns and targets, or between impregnability in the armor of ships and penetrating power in their armament, has now been going on for twenty years—that is, since the introduction of ironclad vessels into warfare. We need not rehearse the varying stages of this struggle, in which scientific devices in construction, enabling ships to carry armor never dreamed of prior to our war, have been successively met and overcome by guns of prodigious size and power. Of the later steps in this contest it is enough to say that the most remarkable on the side of the target is the recent success of Sir JOSEPH WHITWORTH, at Manchester, in making plates of steel, compressed by hydraulic pressure, and joined together in hexagonal sections, each section consisting of a number of concentric rings, which are said to enable nine inch plates to keep out shot that pass through twelve inch plates constructed under previous systems. The difficulty has been hitherto to take advantage of the superior hardness of steel over iron, while avoiding its greater liability to crack and splinter. It is claimed that this has been now accomplished, as shown by the trials; though an accident to the imperfectly planted trial target, which was in fact driven back, caused that experiment, at least, whatever may have been true of subsequent ones, to be left somewhat under question. Admitting all that is claimed for the target, we should have to concede an enormous gain in the resisting power of armor.

But meantime the attack has also gained in a far greater ratio than the defense. Two of these gains are specifically described in the communication of Chief Engineer KING to our columns—they are the chambering of Sir W. ARMSTRONG's guns and the Fassano powder. When the Italians, who now stand in the forefront of naval powers, first introduced the enormous 100 ton gun of Sir W. ARMSTRONG, for the *Dandolo* and *Duilio*, it was found that even the prodigious 24 inch plates of the *Inflexible* were no longer impregnable to existing artillery. But on the heels of that fact has come an improvement in these guns, in which by enlarging that part of the bore where the powder is placed, the initial velocity and the energy of the shot are vastly increased, while the pressure on the gun, or the bursting tendency, is

much diminished. Here, then, we have a double gain, of the greatest importance. We find the range of the gun lengthened, its destructive power increased, and yet its wear and tear lessened. To add to the value of Sir W. ARMSTRONG's discovery, the same results of chambering have been found to hold in guns of smaller bore, wherever tried. It is this fact that gives the new process an immediate practical value to our American Navy. As Chief Engineer KING remarks, 100-ton guns can only be carried on ships or works specially prepared for them, and must be few in number; but the chambering principle, being found equally applicable to lighter artillery, will give it double penetrating power, weight for weight, obtaining higher velocities with less strain on the piece. The new English 6-inch gun, chambered, has shown itself superior to the 8-inch gun, which is more than double the weight of the other, and the 8-inch to the 11-inch. Hence artillery such as can be carried in ships of moderate dimensions—in ships which it is most advisable for our Government to construct—can double their offensive power.

Again, the Italian powder was shown at Spezzia to have nearly a thousand foot-tons more energy than the English, with four tons less pressure on the inner surface of the gun. Here is another double gain in the increase of destructive power and an accompanying diminution of the strain on the gun.

Valuable as is the lucid exposition which Chief Engineer KING gives of these results, it is made far more effective by his comparisons between the battery power of selected English and American ships, such as the *Vandalia* and *Richmond* with the *Garnet*, and of the *Bacchante* and *Euryalus* with the *Trenton*. The communication, in short, is a conclusive attack upon the array of cast-iron, smooth bore guns which once served our turn, and very admirably, in the days of the war, but have long since gone out of date in comparison with the modern steel breech-loading rifles of other Powers. The practical lesson that we have to enforce is the necessity that Congress should examine these facts, these new features in naval science, with the attention they deserve, and as a guide to legislation. At its session next winter it should make at once a liberal appropriation for the proper armament of our ships of war, in accordance with these new devices and discoveries.

A more general reflection, suggested by the communication of Chief Engineer KING, is that the triumphs lately achieved by guns should make us less anxious to build prodigious and prodigiously armored ships. When a new chambered British gun, weighing less than four tons, is found to have a penetrative power greater than that of the existing unchambered nineteen-ton guns, and only a little short of the existing unchambered twelve-ton guns, it is clear that the time for piling up armor on ship, with the guarantee that it will keep out all possible shots, is over. Existing guns were already a match for existing armor, and now the former are suddenly more than doubled and nearly trebled in power, weight for weight. This gain is obviously far greater than the gain to armor we have already conceded, under not wholly conclusive trials. Obviously, therefore, we need be less disturbed at having no impregnable ships, since even the *Dandolo* and *Inflexible* are no longer so. We do not mean to say that our Navy is at all what it ought to be in point of armor—it could hardly be worse off. But in the new construction which cannot long be delayed, we may be satisfied to produce several vessels of moderate size and moderate armor instead of a single costly monster, whose iron hide, as is now seen, would not be impenetrable after all. Thus these new experiments are arguments for what should be, as we have steadily maintained, the American policy in new construction.

Perhaps we may here add that the labor of Chief Engineer KING, as illustrated by his paper in the JOURNAL, has been in a direction well worthy of imitation in the two services. The attitude of Congress towards them is often very trying, and might naturally lead to the disposition to sit down and grumble. But we are quite convinced that resolute labor to improve the military and naval forces in every department and detail will be more effective with Congress than anything else, and will lead to a greater legislative interest and sympathy in the services.

"FAIR play is a jewel" which would have shone much more conspicuously than it now does among the ornaments of those who arranged the programme for the Fall Meeting of the N. R. A. if they had remembered that the teams from the Army who were invited to take part in the International Military match could not shoot in the Inter-State Military match. Hence, to arrange that the latter match should immediately precede the former, range for range, was to give the militia who shot in the International match an advantage which we are certain they never would have asked for themselves. They were, so far as the International Military match was concerned, virtually accorded ten sighting shots, which were denied to the regulars. We do not question that the New York State team would have taken the trophy in any case, but it would have enjoyed a keener sense of victory if they had done so in a contest where no advantage whatever was accorded them. In connection we republish the letter which follows:

HEADQUARTERS, WILLET'S POINT,
NEW YORK HARBOR, September 20, 1878.

To the Editor of the *World*:

SIR: Your editorial of to-day fails to do justice to the Regular Army in several particulars. Believing that no unfairness was intended, I desire to invite your attention to the following facts, hoping that you will appreciate their weight:

First.—The team of the Military Division of the Atlantic stands third, not fourth on the list, having beaten the New Jersey team by one point. Your error was caused by a too hasty report of the result before the official decision upon a contested shot had been announced.

Second.—The winning New York team did not use the same arm that was used by the regulars, nor was it the arm adopted by the State of New York. It was a special weapon supplied for this particular match, which, although coming within the rules, gave that team a decided advantage at the long ranges. It is probable that this team, which was an exceptionally strong one, would have won the match with the regulation rifle, but when you assert that it did so, you are wrong.

Third.—You draw too general conclusions from the result of the competition of these few men. Experienced riflemen will admit that it is far more easy to select twelve marksmen from the many thousands constituting the National Guard of the State of New York who are familiar with the range at Creedmoor, than to do the same from the few hundred available regulars, many of whom have no opportunity to practise at the 500 and 600 yard ranges, by reason of the narrow limits of the posts at which they are stationed. Moreover, this match was not the only one in which the regulars participated. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL match, open for competition by the Regular Army and National Guard, and sharply contested by nineteen good teams, was won on last Tuesday by the regular engineer troops stationed at Willet's Point, the only post in New York Harbor where the men have the advantage of practice at long ranges. The same troops have held for the past two years the magnificent stand of colors offered as the first prize in the military short range match at the spring meeting of the National Rifle Association. This competition is open to any company, troop or battery of the Regular Army and National Guard of any State, and excites much interest.

In conclusion let me say that the Regular Army highly appreciates the advantages offered at Creedmoor and the uniform kindness which it has received from the National Rifle Association and the range officers. We gladly meet our friends of the National Guard on this field for mutual improvement, and, although under heavy odds from our small numbers, are willing to take our chances of defeat in order to add to the general interest in an institution of so great practical value and importance. We do dislike, however, when the chances happen to go against us, to be subjected to unjust criticism like that which doubtless accidentally found its way into your editorial. At Creedmoor we have a fair field and no favor, and we hope to have the same from the press. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Major of Engineers and Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.

The article in the *World* to which General Abbot refers was as follows: "The Regular Army cut but a sorry figure yesterday at Creedmoor in the match where teams from the Departments of the Missouri and the Atlantic were pitted against teams of citizen soldiers from New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. Using precisely the same arms with which the regulars are supplied, the militiamen left them far behind. There was no complaint of unfair advantage, and the bald fact remains that the picked squads from the entire Army east of the Rocky Mountains were fairly and fully outshot by the clerks and business men who merely play at soldiering. It has been shown again and again on the plains that the Indians could outshoot the regulars, and it remains a nice problem to find out whom the professional soldier can defeat at his own trade. It is known to all who care to ferret out the facts that from West Point to the most insignificant post the subject of practice with the regulation arm was almost entirely neglected a few years ago, and it was no uncommon thing to find a militiaman who had served a term of seven years without firing a

single shot from the piece with which on parade and at drill he carried on a dumb show. The exhibition of yesterday shows the Army to be in pretty much the same condition. The officers claim that they are not furnished with the material for practice, and that where they burn one cartridge in practice the militia marksmen consume ten. Be this explanation true or not, it is shown that the National Guard does possess excellent marksmen, and it is as certainly demonstrated that the pick of the Army considered as a shooting machine is sadly deficient."

A WEEK of success, culminating in the taking of Zvornik without resistance, has at last favored the Austrian armies in Bosnia. Situated on the Drina, about seventy miles from Belgrade, and strongly fortified, Zvornik has for several weeks been the object of the operations of General Philippovich, and its occupation is a severe blow to the insurgents, though it does not prevent them from keeping the field. The other operations since our last summary may be briefly stated. Last Thursday, after capturing two outworks on the hills before Bihać, and holding them against desperate efforts of the insurgents to retake them, General Zach opened fire on the town and fortresses, and before evening the latter capitulated. Several insurgent bands fled across the frontier into Servia, where they were disarmed and interned, and General Jovanovich meanwhile pushed his successes in Herzegovina until he practically held it all but the regions around Korjence and Klobuk.

After the fall of Bihać, the Austrians, moving from Serajevo, defeated, near Senkovics, in a sharp artillery battle, an insurgent force reckoned at 7,000, losing 400 killed and wounded, but claiming to have inflicted a still heavier loss. Simultaneously, in the north, the Austrians occupied Ojovo, while Szapary, who had pushed on to the Majevica Hills, after his capture of Tuzla, defeated the insurgents there, after heavy fighting, whereupon General Budich, who was advancing along the Save to protect Szapary's left, was able to enter Bjelina unopposed. The Austrians also occupied Rogatica, while, as we have said, the crowning success was Zvornik. But while the Vienna despatches announce the "complete pacification of Bosnia," these tidings are obviously premature. The insurgents are still in the field, and it is even possible that Albanians from Novi Bazar may go to join them.

THE Eastern question is not ended; the curtain was only rung down for a brief respite between the acts, until the scene of the drama should be shifted still further East, where we now see it once more rising.

Early in the present week the public mind was startled by tidings from Calcutta that an officer of the Ameer of Afghanistan, at Ali Musjid, in the middle of Khyber Pass, had refused to allow the British mission to Cabul to go through the Pass, and to enforce his refusal had crowned the heights commanding it with his armed followers. It further appeared that Major Cavagnari, the deputy commissioner of Peshawur, commanding the advance of the mission, after a three hours' interview in which he warned the Afghan officer that the Ameer would be held responsible, returned to Jamrood, at the English mouth of the Pass, when the whole mission withdrew to Peshawur.

The action of the British Indian authorities has been prompt and creditable. The season is far advanced, and already signs of winter are in the mountains. Nevertheless, troops have been pushed forward to the frontier to the number of 12,000. The Viceroy's council assembled at Simla. The feeling of the English people was very general that the Ameer should be chastised unless he apologized forthwith—a feeling heightened by the knowledge that he had let three of the Viceroy's letters go unanswered. A column of 8,000 men was directed to Quetta, with a view of moving on Candahar, to cut communication between Cabul and Herat; a second column was directed towards Kohat, under Gen. Roberts, so as to enter Afghanistan by the Kooram Valley, whose people are said to be rather friendly. This force would strike within seventy miles of Cabul, provided it should get through the defile.

ALL officers of the Army who may be in the city of New York or its vicinity on Saturday, Sept. 28, 1878, are urged to attend the meeting to be held on that day at 2 P. M., at Headquarters General Recruiting Service (Army Building), to take action upon the report of the committee upon the subject of a Military Service Institution. This is a matter of great importance to the Army, and the attempt to establish such an institution as is proposed should not be allowed to fail for want of encouragement.

OUR subalterns, who grow gray while waiting for promotion, may find comfort in the description given by an English correspondent of a subaltern, aged 73, who was found in the Russian army doing his duty with as much zeal and energy as the youngest of his brother officers. He was the son of General Count Rastepchin, to whom the burning of Moscow was confided on the approach of Napoleon. The lieutenant was chamberlain to the Emperor, with the relative rank of general, but entered a regiment of huzzars as a lieutenant not considering his military knowledge competent with a higher grade.

MESSRS. PORTER AND COATES are entitled to the thanks of all lovers of birds, for placing within their reach at a moderate price, Wilson and Bonaparte's valuable work on Ornithology.* It is from the same plates as the edition formerly sold for one hundred dollars, and, as the publishers inform us, has the same illustrations, the only difference being that they are not colored, and it is sold for seven dollars and a half. The work is in three volumes bound in one, amounting in all to over one thousand octavo pages, very hand-somely printed on fine paper from clear, readable type. The illustrations of birds number about 400, drawn by Alexander Wilson and Charles Lucien Bonaparte (Prince of Musignano). Besides Wilson's and Bonaparte's description of birds, the volume contains a sketch of the life of Alexander Wilson, and a reprint of Prof. Spencer F. Baird's "Catalogue of American Birds," issued by the Smithsonian in 1858. We cannot well imagine a more valuable addition to the library of any one who is so situated as to take note of the peculiarities of our American birds as most of our officers are, at one time or another.

WE have received the following subscriptions for the Yellow Fever sufferers:

From ladies, officers, and enlisted men, U. S. A., at Fort McHenry, Md.:	
Non-commissioned staff, 2d Artillery	\$7.50
Band, 2d Artillery	11.00
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Battery D, 21 Artillery (including officers)	18.50
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Battery M, 2d Artillery	19.50
Officers and ladies of the post	54.25
Co. B, 16th Infantry, Fort Sill, Ind. T.	10.00
Officers, enlisted men, and attaches at Fort Elliott, Tex. (garrisoned by 4th Cavalry and 19th Infantry)	176.30
Previously acknowledged	269.85
Total to date	\$601.15

We have received a report of the following subscriptions at Fort Wallace, Kansas:

Capt. D. M. Vance, Co. G, 16th Infantry, \$5.00; 1st Lieut. Geo. M. Love, Co. G, 16th Infantry, \$5.00; enlisted men Co. G, 16th Infantry, \$27.00; G. A. England, chaplain U. S. A., \$5.00; A. J. Comfort, A. A. Surg. U. S. A., \$5.00; enlisted men Co. F, 16th Infantry, \$34.00; Mrs. J. Van Voast, \$100; subscriber, \$2.00; Miss Alice Thompson, \$2.00; Jennie Adams, \$2.00; Mrs. Swallow, \$2.00; Mrs. G. A. England, \$5.00; Fannie Dickerson, \$1.00; A. W. Clark, \$5.00; H. A. Clark, \$5.00; F. L. Arnet, \$3.00; Const. Mrkrl, \$3.00; Fred Schroeder, \$1.00; F. S. Ambrose, \$1.00; Chas. F. Swallow, hospital steward, \$2.00; children of the post, \$2.76; John Henderson, \$1.00; — Graves, 50 cents.	
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Capt. D. M. Vance, Co. G, 16th Infantry, \$5.00; 1st Lieut. Geo. M. Love, Co. G, 16th Infantry, \$5.00; enlisted men Co. G, 16th Infantry, \$27.00; G. A. England, chaplain U. S. A., \$5.00; A. J. Comfort, A. A. Surg. U. S. A., \$5.00; enlisted men Co. F, 16th Infantry, \$34.00; Mrs. J. Van Voast, \$100; subscriber, \$2.00; Miss Alice Thompson, \$2.00; Jennie Adams, \$2.00; Mrs. Swallow, \$2.00; Mrs. G. A. England, \$5.00; Fannie Dickerson, \$1.00; A. W. Clark, \$5.00; H. A. Clark, \$5.00; F. L. Arnet, \$3.00; Const. Mrkrl, \$3.00; Fred Schroeder, \$1.00; F. S. Ambrose, \$1.00; Chas. F. Swallow, hospital steward, \$2.00; children of the post, \$2.76; John Henderson, \$1.00; — Graves, 50 cents.	
Total to date	\$601.15

We learn that the officers and employés of the Philadelphia Navy yard have sent \$388 to the yellow fever sufferers, and the officers and crew of the U. S. receiving ship *St. Louis* \$75.

Also, just as we go to press, a list of subscriptions at Camp J. G. Sturgis, D. T., amounting in all to \$360.45, which was sent to Gen. Sheridan for distribution.

THE court-martial charged with inquiring into the cause of the *Eurydice* accident has found that no blame was attributable to any one and that the question of the vessel's stability had been properly considered. One of the two survivors of her crew of 311, when the evidence was closed, taking a piece of paper from his pocket, said: "I should like to be allowed to state before this court is concluded how much we all loved our noble captain. We had unbounded confidence in him, knowing that he as a sailor was surpassed by none, and I am sure he had the love and respect of every man and officer in the ship, as he studied their comfort and happiness in all respects. We were proud of our captain, our officers and our ship, looking upon her as being well adapted for the service on which she was employed." The Court report that the *Eurydice* founded by the pressure of wind upon her sail during a sudden and exceptionally dense snow-storm which overtook her when its approach was partially hidden by the proximity of the ship to high land. "Some of the upper half-ports on the main-deck were open at the time, which materially conduced to the catastrophe; but the Court consider that the upper half-ports having been open was justifiable and usual under the state of wind and weather up to the time of the actual occurrence of the storm."

INTERESTING practical experiments are being made in the French cavalry with forage biscuits for feeding horses.

* American Ornithology, or the Natural History of the Birds of the United States. Illustrated with plates engraved from drawings from nature. By Alexander Wilson and Chas. Lucien Bonaparte. Popular edition. 3 vols. in one. Philadelphia: Porter and Coates, 622 Chestnut street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good taste.

PROVISION FOR OLD SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: Permit me to call the attention of the commission on reorganizing the Army to the necessity of making some more adequate provision for its old, and for its disabled soldiers. The Soldiers' Home is a very good institution in its way, but very few soldiers wish to go there, as it is regarded by the soldier as a sort of a Government "poor house," and as such, is the last resort of the soldier. A man after having served twenty-five or thirty years may live ten or fifteen years longer, but what a prospect to live those ten or fifteen years without ever having a cent to his name; not even enough to take him to a circus, supposing one comes along! Certainly, they clothe and feed him well, and I believe give him tobacco, but there are other little things that he wants that a very little money would get him. Married men are not benefited at all by this Home, and there are many in the Service to-day who have served from fifteen to twenty-five years, and who, in accordance with a late act of Congress, will, when their times are out, be told that they cannot be re-enlisted because they are married. These men have spent from fifteen to twenty-five of the best years of their lives in the Service, and now are to be kicked out, to commence life anew, without any provision having been made for them at all; they can't even take advantage of the Home if they wanted to.

After a man has served, say twenty-five years, he should be allowed to leave the Service on a pension equal to the pay he is drawing at the time of leaving, that is, if he is not disabled; if he be disabled he should be allowed enough to keep him in a respectable manner; also the option of going to the Home, and while there to receive five or six dollars a month. Such an amount would be enough to enable the man to buy some little "extras" and prevent him from feeling that he is a pauper entirely. This would add little to the expenses of the Government, and it would be the means of obtaining the services of good men for the long period of twenty-five years or more. The saving made in the equipment and transportation, etc., of recruits under the present system, to fill this one man's place in those twenty-five years, would more than pay his later expense to the Government. Then too, men would have something to look forward to; they would know that they were provided for in their old age. As it is now the old soldier has a very poor lookout ahead of him.

E. W. E.

A SENSATIONAL STORY SPOILED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Sensational items have been going the rounds of the newspapers in regard to certain articles, subject to duty, sent to the United States on board of the Nautical School ship *St. Marys*, by officers of this vessel. I have been very much surprised to find that one of these items has been copied into your issue of Aug. 10, 1878, without one word of defence or explanation.*

The items in question generally represent these articles to be worth thousands of dollars, and grossly exaggerate the affair in many respects.

The anonymous letters referred to in your item reported four line officers for attempting to evade the revenue laws. It may be of interest to mention to your readers that three other officers of this vessel, and the informer himself (a petty officer, and well known on board here), had articles on board of the *St. Marys* which were not mentioned. This fact furnishes a clue as to the object of the informer. Those who were reported sent things that cost in the aggregate \$500, averaging \$125 each. Much has been said about the splendor, elegance, and great cost of these articles, but I can state from personal knowledge that there was not an article of dress, or a dress pattern, that cost over \$10. Some of the rugs are second-hand, and many had been used on board ship. No gloves were sent from this vessel, and only \$13 worth of wine. The "elegant Sevres ware," as some correspondents have it, is the commonest kind of odd pottery, and not one article cost more than half a dollar, and most of it but a few cents. The "two Italian bronzes" are of plaster, and cost less than \$2 each. All of the articles were sent by officers to their families in a man-of-war, a custom that has been allowed ever since the Navy has existed, and is allowed to all naval officers in the world. In England even the pilots are allowed to take articles subject to duty, for their own use, from vessels that they board outside. The custom of officers taking things home for their own use has been interpreted to naval officers by custom-house officers, time and again, as non-importation.

In addition, these articles on the *St. Marys* were not intended to be landed at New London, no attempt was made to land them, and they were seized a few minutes after the anchor was down, without an opportunity being given to declare them. There is no custom house in the world, except it be at New London, but what the question, have you anything to declare? is asked previous to any search or seizure. An officer of the *St. Marys* having a large portion of these articles in charge offered to pay the duties, but this was not for a moment listened to by the custom house officials.

It appears to the writer as though the collector at

New London had acted in a very high handed manner, and then tried to shield himself by exaggerations given to the public in a sensational form. We have been fined, and newspaper correspondents would have us court-martialed. What next?

ONE OF THE FOUR.
U. S. S. ALLIANCE, VILLEFRANCHE, FRANCE, September 1, 1878.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

MODERN EUROPEAN ARTILLERY.

THE report of the Hon. B. W. Harris from the Committee on Naval Affairs (Bill 1974), presented to the last session of Congress, has exposed to the country and to all European powers the lamentable weakness of the American Navy as to its material. This preliminary step having been taken, the necessity for the more important and difficult task of reconstructing it needs to be pressed and kept constantly before the representatives of the people, or otherwise we shall, ere long drift into the condition of a Navy without ships and officers having stations without duty, or at the best we shall only claim an arm of national defence comparatively inefficient. In a future article we propose to say something on the subject of modern warship construction. The present remarks are intended to direct the attention of those unfamiliar with the subject to our principal weapons of offence as compared with modern European artillery.

A ship-of-war has been termed by some writers a gun-carriage built for the purpose of carrying arms to be used in defence of national honor. The able chief of our Ordnance Bureau said in his last report: "The sole object of a vessel-of-war is to make an exhibition of force when needed." This being admitted, why the necessity for expending so much scientific ingenuity and laborious study to produce war ships of modern types, safe, swift, handy, and complete in all details of new features previously unrecognized, if their batteries are to be composed of guns notoriously inefficient as compared with the batteries of foreign ships having equal tonnage displacement? In my report on "European Ships of War," printed in April last, may be seen illustrated the first 100-ton gun constructed at the works of Sir William Armstrong for the Italian government; also the targets fired at by it, together with a description of the gun and a statement of the experimental firing conducted at Spezia. At page 243 of said report is the following: "The other 100-ton guns completed at Elswick and shipped to Italy for the *Duilio* and *Dandolo*, are considered capable of producing much better results than those exhibited by the first of these monster weapons. Some important modifications have been introduced in these latter guns. Instead of a uniform bore of 17 inches which characterized the first piece, these have a calibre of 17½ inches and a powder chamber of 19½ inches." That is, the bore where the powder charge lies, has been enlarged to the extent of 2 inches in diameter and for the length of 58 inches. I am now in possession of the results obtained up to July 22 with the improved chambered pieces, kindly furnished me by Mr. G. W. Rendel, the partner of Sir Wm. Armstrong, and the talented engineer of the Elswick Works. He says:

Four more guns have been fired at Spezia up to this date, 11, 24, 16, and 18 rounds respectively, or 69 in all. The service charge has been fixed at 250 kilos—351 pounds of Italian (Fassano) powder, with a projectile of 2,000 pounds; the service weight of this charge gives a velocity of 1,700 feet per second, or 40,000 ft.-tons energy. In the course of the experiments 255 kilos—363 pounds, was the largest charge fired, and 2,500 pounds projectiles, the velocity obtained being 1,725 feet per second, and energy 41,333 ft.-tons of the heaviest projectile. The guns were all fired on one of the hydraulic carriages intended for actual use on one of the ships, and were loaded by their own gear, all of which worked very satisfactorily.

The Italian (Fassano) powder thus referred to has been described in the London *Times*, Jan. 5, 1877, and the results of the firing at Spezia in March and April of this year have been given in the same paper of June 7, 1878, and was reproduced in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, August 17. The data obtained by these trials were, first, the comparative results with chambered and unchambered guns using English powder; second, the comparative results between the Fassano and the English powders as used for the heaviest guns, and known as P. 2; thirdly, to determine the best cartridge and means of igniting it. The results as published are as follows:

Taking the proper charges for unchambered and chambered guns fired in each case with a projectile weighing 2,000 pounds, the initial velocity of the former was 1,424 feet per second, the energy of the shot 28,120 foot-tons, and the pressure inside the powder chamber, that is, the force tending to rupture the chamber was 18.3 tons per square inch of surface. With the chambered gun the initial velocity was 1,585 feet, the energy of the shot 34,886 foot-tons, and the pressure on the interior of the chamber fell to 17 tons per square inch. Thus we see that the results of chambering the gun was to add 161 feet to the velocity of the shot and 6,716 tons to its energy, while the pressure on the interior surface of the gun was reduced by more than a ton per square inch. . . . Again, the highest charge fired from the unchambered gun during the experiments of 1876-7 was 375 pounds. The highest from the chambered gun of 1878, both using English powder, was 463 pounds. The results in each case were:

	Velocity.	Energy.	Pressure.
Unchambered gun.....	1,424	33,000	31.4
Chambered gun.....	1,587	36,710	20.8

These figures would be correct for comparison if it were not for the fact that one important element has been omitted, viz., the increase of the bore of gun from 17 inches, as used at the first trials, to 17½ inches as last used.

. . . The question of the English and Italian powders presents results still more remarkable. All other elements being equal, the best powder will be that which imparts the highest energy to the shot with the least strain on the gun. Taking this maxim as the guide it will be interesting to compare certain rounds fired during the experiments this year with different charges:

	Energy.	Mean Pressure.
English Powder.....	29,678 foot-tons	.17.1 tons
Fassano ".....	30,331 "	19.0 "
English ".....	33,809 "	17.5 "
Fassano ".....	34,508 "	14.2 "
English ".....	36,710 "	20.8 "
Fassano ".....	38,313 "	17.4 "

The average charge of English powder used in these rounds quoted was 433.4 pounds. While the average charge of Italian powder for the three rounds was 402.2 pounds. Taking the average of the rounds in each case, it is seen that the Fassano powder gave 983½ foot-tons more energy than the English, with a reduction of four tons in the pressure on the interior surface of the gun. It will be noticed that the quantity of Italian powder used each charge was 53.8 pounds greater than that of the English. The amount of powder consumed in each round is, however, of little consequence compared with the results achieved and the endurance of the gun.

We now come to the still more prodigious results with the Fassano powder:

Charge of Powder.	Projectile Weight in Pounds.	Velocity Feet per Second.	Energy in Foot-tons.
550	2,000	1,700	40,000
561	2,500	1,725	41,333

The velocity of the shot in the last round quoted was 1,725 feet per second, or in round numbers 1,176 miles an hour, its weight one ton, 260 pounds, and the range is reported to be upwards of nine miles. It appears evident that no armor, whether designed to protect ships or fort, has ever been constructed capable of resisting the projectiles delivered from these guns. The blow that sank the *Grosser Kurfurst* was far inferior in energy to such a blow from the 2,500 or 2,000 pound shot. If we take the weight of the *King William* at 9,451 tons, and the velocity with which the two vessels approached one another at 7 knots, the shock which sent the *Grosser Kurfurst* to the bottom, calculated after the usual method, would have been less than half that due to the initial velocity of the 2,500 shot.

For the benefit of non-professional readers it may be well to explain the meaning of these measures of energy and pressure. They are analogous to the measures used in estimating the indicated horse power of a steam engine by weights raised in specified times. An energy of one foot ton is given when the combination of weights and velocity in a moving body, would, if translated into ordinary force and applied conveniently, raise a ton weight to the height of a foot before it was exhausted. A hundred foot-tons energy, would either raise a hundred tons to the height of one foot or one ton to the height of one hundred feet.

The strain in the gun is the pressure exerted on every square inch of surface acted upon, in like manner, with the pressure of steam, air, or gas on the surface of a vessel in which it is enclosed. The powder is changed into a gas with immense and rapid expansion, the same pressure per square inch being exerted on the rear of the shot as on the interior of the gun, and the gun if not strong enough would burst, but for the fact that the shot moves and leaves room for the gas to expand in a large instead of a small space. The Italian Fassano powder is intended to burn slowly at first, but faster as the shot moves. The modern endeavor is to make the shot move before any dangerous strain has been set up; yet to cause the powder-gas to expand quickly enough afterwards to force the shot out of the muzzle with great rapidity, so as to produce as much energy as possible.

The artillery experiments conducted at Spezia by the Italian government are by far the most important ever undertaken.

The interest felt in them by all European naval and military authorities is not due alone to the astonishing results achieved by the great guns, but to the undisputed fact that these trials must exercise a powerful influence on the warfare of the future, besides advancing the reputation of the already eminent ordnance firm of the Elswick Works. Such weapons as the "100-ton" guns can be carried only by ships or on works specially prepared for them, and must necessarily be limited to few in number; but the fact is the same principles which have enabled these guns to produce such magnificent work are now being rapidly applied to lighter ordnance, and that guns have been made and others are now being made, which, weight for weight, have doubled the penetrating power of their predecessors, the special feature of the new guns, being, that the high velocities of their projectiles are obtained without any undue strain on the piece.

A new 6-inch Armstrong gun recently tested at Shoeburyness has attained velocities of 2,000 feet per second with 70 pound projectiles, and 2,070 feet per second with 64 pound projectiles, the pressure in the chamber not exceeding 15 tons per square inch; the weight of the gun being only 8,624 pounds, or less than four tons.

To estimate the comparative power of this gun for penetration with the gun (British) which has a power nearly equal, it may be said that the new 6-inch gun gives its shot a penetrative power which is best known to artillerists as that of 110 foot-tons per inch of circumference, which is ten tons greater at the muzzle than that of the 8-inch rifle (British) service charge, and only one ton less than that of the 9-inch gun at 400 yards from the muzzle. The weight of the 8-inch gun is nine tons or more than double, and the weight of the 9-inch is twelve tons or more than three times the weight of the new 6-inch gun. The new principles are being applied with equal success to both muzzle-loaders and to breech-loaders, pieces of 8 and 10-inch calibre being in process of construction; one of the 8-inch calibre having been completed and tested for the first time August 31. This gun weighs 11½ tons and the projectiles fired averaged 180 pounds. The powder used was that known as "pallet powder," and the results achieved were as follows:

Charge.	Velocity.	Mean pressure in chamber tons square inch.
70	1,700	10.45
80	1,880	12.2
85	1,930	13.15
90	2,020	15.4
95	2,100	17.05

The 12-inch 35-ton Woolwich gun gives an energy to its projectile of 219 foot-tons per inch of circumference, and this is estimated to carry it through 14 inches of iron at 500 yards. The shot from the new 8-inch Armstrong gun, with 95 pound charge, will pass through this target, or in other words, the new 8-inch

* If our correspondent will refer to the JOURNAL of August 31, p. 57, he will find an editorial article defending the officers of the Navy against the charges of unlawful importation. The article he refers to was inserted for what it was worth, and for the purpose of being replied to, as it is most effectually. Naturally we could have no knowledge of the real facts of the case until they were communicated to us.—ED. JOURNAL.

gun of 11½ tons can equal in penetration the shot from the 35-ton gun. The piece of ordnance which has actually given these results is a muzzle-loader, but a breech-loader of exactly the same power is being constructed and will soon be ready for trial.

The 10-inch guns of similar design, now being manufactured, will discharge projectiles of 400 pounds with an estimated penetrative power of 345 foot-tons per inch of circumference, and will thus exceed that of the 8-inch by nearly three-fourths.

There are situations in war where accurate shooting at long range is of the utmost value, and a high initial velocity given to a projectile means longer effective range and better shooting at all ranges. A 70 pound shot from the new 6-inch rifle is estimated to penetrate 8 inches of iron at a distance of a quarter of a mile, and the reported range is 2,713 yards, fired with an elevation of 3 deg., and 3,795 yards fired with an elevation of 5 deg.

Now let us see what American naval ordinance of the present day can show, and its relative value as compared with the foregoing.

No results of experimental firing with our smooth bore guns being at command, their comparative power can only be approximately estimated, best probably by taking American and English ships of nearly equal displacement and speed. For example, the *Vandalia*, American, and *Garnet*, British; the former being one of our improved types, and the latter one of the latest completed vessels of the composite build described in European Ships of War, 3d edition. Supposing the *Garnet* to be armed with the new guns, the principal data will be as follows:

VANDALIA.		GARNET.	
Displacement.....	2,080 tons	Displacement.....	1,864 tons
Length.....	216 feet	Length.....	220 feet
Breadth.....	39 "	Breadth.....	40 "
Mean draught water.....	17½ "	Mean draught water.....	16¾ "
Speed, maximum....	12 kts.	Speed, maximum....	13 kts.

BATTERIES	
One 11-inch smooth bore.	Ten 6-inch rifles, new pattern.
Six 9-inch "	38.5 tons
One 5.3 rifle Parrot.	Two smaller rifles..... 3.5 "
* Weight of guns 34 tons.	Weight of guns..... 42 "
Ton displacement to ton of battery, 61.	" 6-inch projectile..... 70 lbs.
Weight of 11-inch shell, 135 lbs.	Ton displacement to ton of battery..... 44.4
" 9-inch " 73 "	Weight of broadside projectiles..... 420 lbs.
" broad side projectiles..... 414 "	Range of 6-inch at 3°, 2,713 yds
Range of 11-inch at 3°, 1,270 yds	" 6-inch " 5°, 3,795 "
" 11-inch " 59°, 1,811 "	Initial velocity..... 2,000 feet
Initial velocity..... 1,038 feet	
Range of 9-inch at 3°, 1,302 yds	
" 9-inch " 59°, 1,864 "	
Initial velocity..... 1,030 feet	

* This weight is that of the guns only. The aggregate weight of the battery, including carriages carried on the decks of a ship, must be limited and should be in proportion to tonnage displacement.

The aggressive force of the battery of a ship of war was formerly estimated by the weight of metal discharged on the broadside, but of what avail would be any weight so discharged if the enemy possessed superior speed and guns having much longer range and greater penetrating power of projectiles? Here are two vessels nearly equal in speed, displacement, and weight of broadside projectile. The one, *Vandalia*, is armed with seven cast iron smooth bore guns, having ranges at 5° respectively of 1,811 and 1,864 yards, and velocity of projectiles of 1,050 and 1,038. While the smaller *Garnet* carries twelve rifles, ten of which have the range at 5° of 3,795 yards, and velocity of projectiles of 2,000 feet, or an average range of 1,692 yards greater than those of the *Vandalia*, or more than double; and an initial velocity of projectiles of 2,000 feet per second against 1,034 feet. In addition to which two other advantages are possessed by the *Garnet*, one being lighter guns to handle, consequently more rapid fire, and the other, the system of mounting two of the guns forward and two aft to fire on the line with the keel or on the broadside as desired.

Let us now take as an example one of our flagships, say the *Richmond*, just being equipped for most important station. This ship has a displacement of 2,700 tons, and the maximum speed according to the logs is 9 knots.

The battery will consist of one 8-inch rifle, converted from an 11-inch cast iron smooth bore, by the introduction of a wrought iron tube; it is to be mounted forward. Besides there will be twelve 9-inch cast iron smooth bores on the broadsides, also one cast iron 5.3-inch rifle, total weight of battery 59.4 tons or 45.4 tons of displacement of the ship to one ton weight of battery.

It has already been seen that the range and striking power of the projectile from the new British 6-inch rifle is double that from our 9-inch smooth bore; therefore the twelve 9-inch guns of the *Richmond* would be utterly useless in a contest with the smaller *Garnet*, or any other vessel, large or small, armed with long range rifles, and having a speed greater than 9 knots the hour; indeed for such a contest these cast iron guns might as well be on shore. The only question in this case to be considered is the power of the *Richmond's* 8 inch rifle. The Chief of the Ordnance Bureau said in his last report: "This conversion adds 25 per cent. to the power of the gun at the muzzle, and doubles it at 1,000 yards." And the data obtained by firing at Cold Springs, N. Y., April, 1877, show for it, with a charge of 35 pounds of powder behind a projectile 180 pounds, an initial velocity of 1,475 feet per second, and a penetration power per inch of shot circumference of 108.84 foot-tons. These are good results; nearly equal to those achieved by the Woolwich 7 inch 6½ ton rifles now mounted on many of the British ships, and is proof of the wisdom exercised in utilizing old material as an economical measure.

But how will this gun compare with the British new pattern of 8-inch? or even with the 6-inch with its range of 3° of 2,713 yards and velocity of projectile of 2,000 feet per second? What possible chance of success would the *Richmond* have if encountered by the little *Garnet*, or an enemy of any size having su-

erior speed and carrying guns of the new pattern or even of the old rifle patterns? The comparative examples quoted will apply equally to other ships of our Navy, except perhaps the *Trenton*. This ship is armed with eleven 8-inch rifles, converted guns. The displacement of the vessel is 3,800 tons and the total weight of the battery 85.1 tons, or one ton of battery to each 44.65 tons of displacement.

Detailed weights as follows:

Each gun	average 17,500 pounds
Battering projectile.....	179 pounds
Charges of powder.....	maximum 35 pounds
Broadside from six guns.....	1,074 pounds
Range with 35lb. charge at 3°	1,880 yards.
" 5°	2,850 yards.
Velocity at muzzle	1,450 ft. per sec.

It will thus be seen that this is the most powerful armed American ship yet put afloat, but how will her battery compare with that of the *Bacchante* and *Euryalus* of 3,932 tons displacement, 15 knot speed, and sixteen 8 inch rifles of the new pattern, or with the *Rover* of 3,494 tons, 14 knot speed, and eighteen new 6-inch rifle, to say nothing of the *Iris* with her 18½ knot speed. The British new 6-inch gun weighs 8,624 pounds. The American 8-inch rifle weighs 17,330 pounds; as compared, therefore, weight for weight, considering range and velocity, one is more than double the power of the other.

It may be said per contra that these new patterns of chambered guns have only recently been produced, and several European governments have only just taken steps in the direction of increasing the power of their artillery. While this is the fact, it is also true that the war ships of every European nation have for many years been armed with powerful rifle guns manufactured either wholly of steel, or of steel and wrought iron. Captain Simpson, U. S. N., in his able report, "Mission to Europe," published five years ago, fully exposed the comparative weakness of cast iron guns.

The energetic Chief of Ordnance, in his clever paper read at the Naval Academy, March 12, 1874, said: "Various projects have been brought forward to convert our present smooth-bore guns into rifles, but these are all make-shifts, permissible in time of war, but unpardonable waste in peace."

It is evident, therefore, from this and his other remarks on the subject, as well as from the recognized necessity for progress, that he intends to arm the first new ship built with the latest improved steel breech loading rifles, and it is hoped that the subject will be continuously agitated until Congress shall supply the necessary appropriations for the purpose. A ship of war is the distant representative of national power, and while the American people do not desire a large Navy, it is certain they do desire that their representative ships shall have no superiors of their types belonging to any other country.

The foregoing are general remarks intended for the popular reader interested in the welfare of the Naval Service, and not for armchairists or persons skilled in the art of the manufacture of guns, projectiles and explosives, and in experimental inquiry in connection with them, for all such scientists are familiar with the ordinance possessed by our Government.

J. W. KING, Chief Engineer, U. S. Navy.

NAVY-YARD, BOSTON, Sept. 18, 1878.

THE WEST POINT CHAIN.

Harper's Weekly thus tells the story of the forging of the chain stretched across the Hudson at West Point during the Revolution: "Early in the autumn of 1777 Fort Montgomery was taken by the British. At this point there was an obstruction thrown across the Hudson River by a chain, which was made at Ringwood, New Jersey, and floated on sticks of timber. Its want of strength made it entirely useless as a defense. On the surrender of this fort the chain was taken from its moorings and put on board of some of the ships of war that were then ascending the Hudson, and which terminated their journey at Esopus, now called Kingston, which place they burned. It having been ascertained that the location now called West Point was the only site on the Hudson capable of being so fortified as to render the passage of the river impossible, it was determined by Congress, in the winter of 1778, upon the recommendation of General Washington and Governor George Clinton, to erect works and fortifications sufficiently formidable to accomplish this result. In order to carry out this project it was determined in council that a chain should immediately be made of the very best iron the country afforded, that the diameter of the links of this chain should be double that of those which were used at Fort Montgomery. On the 1st day of March, 1778, the Hon. Timothy Pickering, then Secretary of War, and one of the most efficient, persevering, and able men of which the country could boast, was appointed to procure the making of a chain, to be put across the Hudson at West Point, which would be able to resist any force which might be brought against it. Under these instructions Colonel Pickering waited on Mr. Peter Townsend, then living at Chester, Orange County, New York, and owner of the Stirling Iron Works, for the purpose of obtaining his aid and influence in forging, making, and delivering this celebrated chain at West Point. Mr. Townsend, being a Whig of the Revolutionary war, entered warmly into the views of Colonel Pickering. Such was the ardor of the Whigs of those days that Colonel Pickering and Mr. Townsend left Chester in a severe snow storm at twelve o'clock of a Saturday night, rode to the Stirling Iron Works (a distance of fourteen miles), and on Sunday morning at daylight Mr. Townsend had all his forges and his patriotic workmen engaged in this important and arduous work. From the commencement of the making of this chain till its completion the work was prosecuted night and day without cessation. This chain was transported from the works where it was made to New Windsor in sections of ten links fastened together and the eleventh link was left open, with

holes for a bolt to unite the first of the next ten links. Each section composed one ox-team load. While the parts were being connected in the river a wooden frame work kept it afloat. It was completed in six weeks, and weighed 180 tons. It was conveyed from New Windsor in yawls. This chain, which had been the subject of much conversation and interest from its beginning to completion, was made of fine Stirling pig iron, by good forgemen, and the quality of the iron and of the work bestowed upon it can hardly be surpassed. There was no part of this chain made by any other person than Mr. Townsend, nor from any other than Stirling pig iron, nor at any other place than the Stirling Iron Works, owned by Peter Townsend.

In describing some experiments at Shoeburyness, July 24, where one of Whitworth's shot and one of Cormelles were fired against 12 inch iron plates, the *Engineer* says: A projectile was fired at a steel-fronted iron plate which failed to penetrate. An additional front plate of wrought iron was then laid on, when a chilled projectile, similar to that which had failed to penetrate the steel-fronted plate, penetrated the same structure when the wrought iron plate was added on the front. The only explanation that suggests itself is that the projectile which might break outwards on being suddenly checked by impact on hard steel, is able to cleave its way through the iron front plate, which holds it together as it falls on the steel. Captain English, R.E., then made an admirable suggestion, namely, that a chilled projectile should have a wrought iron cap put on its nose, which cap might be made to open outwards, and hold like a thimble round the shot till the latter had passed completely through it. This was tried, and the projectile so supported passed through the steel-fronted plate precisely as its predecessor had done when the wrought iron plate had been added in front. It has been long thought that armor had arrived at a thickness which rendered shell ineffectual, the resistance of the iron being sufficient to explode the bursting charge before the shell had penetrated sufficiently deep to enable the fish to reach the backing. Consequently, the only effect of the bursting charge is to break up the projectile before it has delivered its full blow upon the armor. It has, therefore, been considered by many authorities that the day for chilled shell has gone by, and that shot were the only projectile likely to be used for the future. Clearly, if shells are to be effectual, every means must be adopted to detain the explosion and keep the shell intact if possible longer than has hitherto been. Obviously, a shell which has greater power to resist setting up offers the best promise of success. The service shells generally split more or less in penetration into deep armor, and although the pieces continue their course nearly in their proper relative positions, so that the projectile may almost be said not to come asunder until through the armor, it can hardly be questioned that a bursting charge would be much more likely to be exploded under such conditions than in a shell that retained its form in all its integrity without any splitting or cracking.

The London *Times* gives an account of the Mallory propeller, "a very ingenious contrivance for propelling and steering a ship in any direction by means of the same apparatus," the inventor of which is described as "Col. Wm. A. Mallory, of the United States Army." Says the *Times*: "With this ingenious apparatus the vessel was put through a series of evolutions of the most trying character, all of which she performed in a most satisfactory manner. She was started, stopped, reversed while at full speed, put through a circle which was described in the water by her head and stern, propelled sideways, and in fact, manœuvred in every possible direction, with thorough success. Her engines were also both driven at the same time, and the boat maintained a stationary position; all this was effected by one apparatus and one operator, who upon the occasion of our visit was Colonel Mallory. In short, the boat showed herself to be under the most complete and perfect command conceivable. The working of this vessel suggests various applications of the Mallory propeller, both for warlike and commercial purposes, such as for torpedo-boats, rams, tugs, ferries, and in coasting and river vessels where high tides and strong currents are prevalent. The working of the vessel and apparatus has been witnessed by the Admiralty authorities, who have so far approved the system that they have given directions for a torpedo-boat, a pinnace, and a launch to be designed, and an estimate of the cost to be furnished to them. In America the principle has been well tested in several torpedo vessels and other small craft, as well as in the *Natalie*, a fine yacht 95 ft. long and 12 ft. beam, which has successfully run about 4,800 miles thus fitted. The American Naval Department has also decided upon fitting this apparatus to the *Alarm*, a torpedo ram, 175 ft. long and 28 ft. beam. On the whole, this application of the screw for the purpose of propelling and steering vessels is certainly a novelty, and while it is most ingenious, it has the merit of being practical. It is being introduced into this country by Colonel Mallory, in conjunction with Gen. Joseph K. Hawley, United States Army, of 216 Piccadilly. The steam launch is lying in the Victoria Docks."

WHAT a Russian does not know about official corruption is not worth knowing. During the Crimean war a general wrote that he had purchased 1,000 oxen for food for his men, and sent on vouchers and drafts. A few days later he wrote that the murrain had broken out and he had lost 200 head of cattle, and the remainder he considered it wise to have slaughtered, salted, and tinned, bills of which were forwarded. There came another letter, to say that having some doubts as to whether the meat was fit for food he had employed a chemist to analyze it, and the man of science declared it dangerous stuff, hence he had had the meat thrown into the sea, in proof of which he inclosed the analyst's report and bill and the bill for taking the meat out to sea and throwing it overboard.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The third day of the fall meeting opened as on the previous days, with magnificent weather, good light, clear atmosphere, and a light wind from the southeast. As on this day the grand International and Inter-State military competitions would be shot, a large attendance of military and civilian spectators were expected to be present and witness the shooting. The expectations, however, were partly unfounded, for a mere handful of citizens were on the range; the Army, Navy and National Guard were, nevertheless, out in force, and added greatly to the success of the matches by their presence and the interest manifested. Among the distinguished military guests present were Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, commanding Division of the Atlantic, and staff; Brevet Brig.-Gen. Henry L. Abbot, U. S. Engineers, Willett's Point; Col. Meeker, U. S. Marine Corps; Dr. Swan and Master Fisk, U. S. Navy; Gens. Alexander Shaler and Henry Brinker, Brig.-Gens. James Jourdan, Fred. Vilmar, D. D. Wyke, J. B. Stonehouse, S. N. Y.; Gen. Smith, Connecticut, with Col. Fox, A. A. G.; Gen. Cunningham, Adjt.-Gen. of Massachusetts; Col. A. H. Taylor, A. A. G., New York; and Col. Hart and a large delegation of the New Jersey N. G. The first contest of the day was the Inter-State Military Match, shot under the following conditions: Open to one team from each State and Territory in the United States, consisting of twelve members of the regularly organized and uniformed National Guard or militia of such State or Territory, chosen in such manner as shall be prescribed by the military authorities thereof. Each team must be provided with a certificate from the Adjutant-General of the State it represents, certifying that each of their number is a regular member of their uniformed militia, in good standing, and was such on the first day of June, 1878. They shall appear in the uniform of their corps. Distances, 200 and 500 yards; position at 200 yards, standing; and at 500 yards, any; weapon, any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or government. In cases where the State has adopted no particular model (which must be certified to by the Adjutant-General), the team will be allowed to use the rifle in use by the Regular Army of the United States, or by the uniformed militia of any other State. Rounds, ten at each distance.

INTER-STATE MILITARY MATCH.

First prize, to the team making the highest aggregate score, a large bronze "Soldier of Marathon," presented by the Commander-in-Chief, on behalf of the State of New York, to be shot for annually at Creedmoor, and to be held during the year by the Adjutant-General of the State whose team may win it, value \$350; second, to the team making the second highest aggregate score, a gold badge, offered by Messrs. Baker and McKenney, 141 Grand street, New York, value \$50; third, to the team making the third highest aggregate score, a gold badge, offered by Messrs. Boylan and Co., 135, Grand street, New York, value \$50. Three prizes, \$450.

Since the handsome victory of the California team last year considerable interest has been given to this match, and as rifle practice has extended to almost every State in the Union a very full representation of marksmen was counted on. Unfortunately the terrible fever in the South prevented the National Guard of South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana from sending teams; the expense necessary to equip and transport the California team necessitated their retiring this year. While Pennsylvania and Maryland are at present in a state of transit as regards a National Guard, and have been unable to devote time for the organization of teams; Michigan, Ohio and Illinois hold over until next year. New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island were, however, on hand, and the match was commenced with five teams. The gun was fired at 9 A. M. for the commencement of the match, but as the team captains were settling preliminaries some twenty minutes elapsed before the first men were called. The match was shot on the old range, the teams being squadded as follows: Massachusetts, team captain, Col. Melvin Beale, on the extreme left; New Jersey, team captain, Capt. W. H. Stirling; Rhode Island, team captain, C. C. Gray; Connecticut, team captain, Maj. J. E. Stetson, and New York, team captain, Brig.-Gen. G. W. Wingate, the teams running from left to right of the range. These targets were assigned by the executive officer, Capt. Story, over a week ago, and it was a matter of chance that New York had a slight advantage in not taking the smoke of the other teams, the wind blowing gently from the right and across the line of fire. For the first time since the organization of this contest New York's team shot as a unit, they having been selected a week ago and practiced and squadded to obtain the best results; while profiting by previous experience they this year discarded the .50 cal. State rifle and shot with the Sharps, Borchard 45 cal.; all the other teams shot with the U. S. Springfield cal. 45. The result of the first range proved the necessity of this team selection and practice, for the New York team shot splendidly, scoring over an average of centres at 200 yards and beating the Connecticut team, who were almost certain, in the absence of the famous Californians, to again score an easy victory. New Jersey with her short practice sent in the handsome score of 445. Massachusetts had 387, while Rhode Island although last to enter were third on the list with 461. It was still anybody's match, and all went back to the mid range 500 yards, with the best intentions. The wind continued steady, but light allowances being required; and as the practice of the New York men at this range had been steady and systematic their friends boasted that they would roll up one of the best scores ever recorded by a team of twelve with military guns. Connecticut and Rhode Island were watchful and quiet, while New Jersey lived in hopes, and Massachusetts shot as though they had given up the match and were merely shooting because they were entered. The result proved that the New York men were the strongest twelve on the range, for they again beat last year's scores, and were but twenty-one points behind the famed score of California. It must be remembered too that this year sighting shots were prohibited, and it was therefore more difficult to secure full scores. For this reason, in this match, the New York State team score, although inferior in total to the Californians, is really better, almost all

the men getting off a little on their first shots at the long range, when with sighting shots they would have got bull's or close centres. At the same time the gain at 500 yards is not so much owing to the gun as to the team organization and the coaching. Last year one man made a bull's-eye on the wrong target, and one only made 35 points. Connecticut broke badly at the second distance, scoring only 430 as against their 446 of last year, while on the other hand New Jersey increased their score, with a bad break of three men, from 333 last year to 409 this year—a decided gain of 76 points; Rhode Island the third at 200 also came to grief, several of the men failing for want of sighting shots, while Massachusetts were last in the race. As a whole, this is the best contest yet held for this trophy, and the prediction that as years go by the match will attain a prominence not even second to the small-bore matches, seems well founded. The first match was shot in 1873, New York winning with 446 418—564. In 1875 the Connecticut team were winners on 443 386—329. Last year California carried off the trophy with 499 496—995, and this season it will again grace the office of the Adjutant-General State of New York. General Wingate's team winning on 483 491—974; Connecticut second, 476 430—906, and New Jersey third, 455 409—864. The following are the full records of the match:

our military riflemen were fully as expert as those of Great Britain. The match was properly taken hold of, and through the indomitable energy of General Wingate was perfected for this meeting. The riflemen of the National Guard of the various States fell readily into line, but as in the Inter-State match many were compelled to forego the pleasure of testing the merits of the men this year from want of proper and complete facilities for organizing teams; the European troubles threw a dampner on the English marksmen, Canada apparently desired to have her riflemen represented, but hung back on a question of rides and positions, while on the contrary the Regular Army of the United States were anxious and willing to pit their men against the National Guard marksmen. After repeated discussion, alterations and amendments, the following terms of the contest were given in the public:

of the contest were given to the public:

International Military Match. Open to teams of twelve, from the following: 1. United States of America. A. The Army of the United States, one team from the troops stationed within each of the three Military Divisions—Atlantic, Pacific and Missouri (three teams in all). B. The United States Navy (one team). C. The National Guard or Uniformed Militia of the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia (one team from each State or Territory). 2. Other Countries. England, Ireland, Scotland and each of the Provinces of Great Britain, each of the Provinces of Canada, and all other countries, one team each, from the following: A. The Regular Army. B. The Militia. C. The Volunteers. D. The Navy of any country. The members of each team to be officers or enlisted men, and active members of the corps or organization which they represent, and to appear in the authorized uniform thereof. They shall be selected in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Military authorities of the Country or State they represent, and shall, if required, be certified to by them as being their authorized representatives. Distances, 200, 500 and 600 yards. Bounds, seven at each distance. Position, standing at 200 yards, any with head towards the target at 500 and 600 yards. Weapon, any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or Government. Ammunition, any.

Challenges were at once sent the Army and National Guard of all foreign countries, the replies being as a rule most satisfactory, and although Great Britain could not hold out much of a prospect of being represented this year, the tone of the letters received gives promise that next season her marksmen will shoot over the Creedmoor ranges. The United States Army, as stated, at once went into practice, three teams being promised, and not only did the officers endeavor to select winning teams, but Major-General Hancock, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, interested himself in the prize list, and procured from Judge Henry Tilton, of New York, the sum of \$1,000 for the purchase of suitable trophy, to be shot for annually at Creedmoor or such other range as the National Rifle Association of America shall select, to be held during the year by the head of the corps or organization whose team may win it, and to be returned to the N. R. A. at the expiration thereof. Thus the match and principal prize were provided for, and to add further stimulus to the contest the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL offered a handsome silver badge to the members of the successful team. It was finally announced that eight teams representing the Divisions of the Atlantic, Pacific and Missouri, U. S. Army, the States of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, would contend, and a spirited competition was looked forward to. Unfortunately, however, the Rhode Island and Massachusetts men withdrew, while but four of the members who were to represent the Division of the Pacific had arrived at

	RHODE ISLAND TEAM.	409	584
Stringer.....	4 4 4 3 4 2 5 4 3 4 -28. 4 4 3 5 5 5 3 4 4 4 5 -40 -78 200 yds. 500 yds. Tot.		
Forsyth.....	5 4 4 3 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 -42. 2 2 5 5 5 5 3 4 4 2 -34 -76		
C. Gray.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 -40. 3 4 3 5 5 0 4 4 4 2 -31 -74		
E. Raffee.....	4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 -37. 4 4 2 4 3 3 5 4 2 5 -36 -73		
L. Hall.....	3 4 0 3 4 4 4 4 4 -31. 2 8 3 4 3 5 3 4 4 5 -39 -74		
T. Williams.....	4 4 4 4 5 4 3 4 4 3 -39. 2 4 4 5 4 5 3 5 0 3 -33 -72		
M. Forsyth.....	4 5 2 4 5 3 4 4 4 4 -39. 3 2 4 3 4 5 3 2 5 3 -33 -72		
L. Sweet.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 -38. 0 3 3 4 5 3 0 5 4 5 -32 -72		
R. Taylor.....	4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 -38. 5 2 5 0 3 4 3 2 2 4 -30 -68		
McSweeney.....	4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 -38. 0 5 0 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 -30 -68		
B. W. Hallett.....	4 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 -37. 4 4 3 5 4 2 0 0 5 0 -58 -65		
W. B. Barry.....	4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 3 4 -41. 0 2 5 0 0 4 4 4 0 5 -24 -65		
	461	392	533
	MASSACHUSETTS TEAM.	7.	7.
J. M. Merritt.....	2 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 -31. 3 2 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 -40 -74		
Elwin Bea.....	4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 -38. 4 4 5 2 3 2 4 4 4 4 -36 -74		
C. Wemyss.....	4 4 3 2 3 4 3 4 4 -35. 4 0 5 4 4 3 3 4 3 5 -35 -70		
J. Andrews.....	4 3 5 3 4 4 4 5 3 4 -39. 2 0 0 2 4 5 4 5 3 4 -29 -68		
P. Grang.....	4 4 4 4 3 2 3 3 5 4 -38. 3 3 2 3 4 2 4 3 4 0 -29 -68		
M. Whowell.....	3 2 3 2 3 0 4 3 2 3 -38. 4 4 2 4 4 5 3 4 3 -38 -64		
Humb.....	0 3 4 3 2 3 5 3 2 4 4 -32. 3 2 0 3 4 3 4 4 3 3 -39 -61		
S. Dole.....	4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 -38. 0 0 0 3 3 3 2 2 4 4 -21 -59		
C. Gardner.....	4 4 3 4 3 3 4 3 2 -34. 2 0 0 3 0 4 2 4 3 2 -21 -55		
W. Killiet.....	4 4 2 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 -34. 0 0 2 0 3 3 3 3 4 3 -30 -54		
Eddy.....	4 3 8 4 0 2 0 0 3 0 19. 3 2 2 3 0 0 0 4 5 4 -33 -52		
	461	392	533

387



Immediately after the conclusion of the first stage of the Inter-State Military Match, the gun was fired for the 200 yards shooting in the International military contest. This was the crowning match of the Fall meeting, and for its success the undivided efforts of directors, officers and teams had been enlisted. It originated at the close of the Fall meeting of 1877 in the casual remarks of a few officers that

score. This decision was appealed from, and the Executive Committee decided that the bull's eye should be deducted from the score of the Jersey team. This placed the Division of the Atlantic one point ahead, and they were the winners of the third prize. The team from Missouri, all strangers at Creedmoor, were fighting an uphill battle, and notwithstanding the serious annoyance of gabbling tongues immediately in rear of their firing point, were doing some excellent work, considering that the match was their first practice over the 600 yards. They took their defeat like true soldiers, determined on some future occasion to retrieve their laurels, and from the little we were able to observe Capt. Smith had one of the best teams on the range had they had equal chances of acquaintance with the ground and practice at the different stages. The team from New York State were declared the victors by 141 points. The following are the official records:

NEW YORK TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tot.
Geo. White.....	4545454—31	5455535—23	5545534—31	95
J. H. Teackle.....	5454535—31	5545533—30	5455534—31	92
C. H. Eagle.....	454544—31	5325535—28	5325452—31	90
J. S. Barton.....	444543—29	5545535—34	3455535—27	90
C. Van Orden.....	444544—29	5545534—34	5424543—26	89
E. W. Price.....	5454535—29	3554534—29	5553452—30	88
D. H. Ogden.....	444543—28	4455454—31	3545452—27	86
J. L. Larned.....	444543—29	5345534—33	433245—24	86
J. L. Price.....	444544—26	5455535—30	5455444—28	84
H. A. Glidersleeve.....	444543—29	5455534—29	5455233—26	83
W. Robertson.....	444544—29	4455535—32	0245452—21	82
A. B. Van Heusen.....	444533—25	435443—27	3554525—27	79
	345	370	329 1041	

CONNECTICUT TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tot.
W. M. Clark.....	4445455—31	3555534—32	353942—24	87
G. B. Newton.....	453544—31	4832454—28	3532403—22	81
K. W. Whitlock.....	4445455—29	5325535—30	5325200—30	81
J. L. Woodbridge.....	444544—29	435544—29	3225205—30	78
G. G. Le Barnes.....	442545—29	354544—28	353443—22	77
G. R. Nichols.....	3445455—30	3455535—30	0506224—15	75
J. N. Lane.....	444444—28	444455—26	034432—16	74
J. L. Osgood.....	443544—28	5445353—26	404524—17	73
W. Gunn.....	443544—25	5445353—26	3443035—21	72
S. V. Kennedy.....	444545—31	043435—26	2023223—16	71
J. Tinkey.....	3944545—29	4323505—22	0343223—17	68
P. W. Hudson.....	4445458—28	3432353—22	3403402—16	66
	345	331	227 903	

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tot.
R. Kohart.....	545444—30	3843535—30	4545455—26	86
D. Geary.....	345444—28	5432455—26	3828534—25	79
J. Canaugh.....	344443—26	543445—25	255444—27	78
R. Salls.....	444445—29	354535—30	0202535—17	76
W. L. Fisk.....	583444—27	433545—28	2523459—21	76
J. Fraser.....	444443—27	3932525—23	4352525—24	73
W. M. Black.....	444443—27	534343—26	0334325—30	73
G. R. Cecil.....	444443—25	3554535—25	0221525—20	73
M. Doolan.....	2449083—19	4455454—31	0314435—20	70
M. McBride.....	444343—25	444440—23	0024334—14	62
S. N. Holmes.....	544343—23	2345425—20	3020203—10	59
O. K. Prinale.....	344443—26	2225202—15	0020224—15	56
	312	311	239 802	

NEW JERSEY TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tot.
M. Stimers.....	4445454—30	5545454—31	0232544—23	84
G. M. Townsend.....	4324535—26	3555534—39	5323233—24	79
G. Whitolock.....	543445—27	3144435—27	2134443—24	78
W. Griffiths.....	544435—28	3455534—30	0833394—19	78
L. H. Greve.....	544434—29	5454535—37	5002535—20	76
W. P. Wood.....	444434—27	4235444—26	0547454—21	74
W. H. Alexander.....	434443—27	0244444—32	3835234—23	73
A. J. McCabe.....	453443—29	4323322—19	5002545—21	70
R. Curry.....	444545—27	3143433—24	0206312—16	67
J. R. Jones.....	544343—27	2454434—26	0500033—11	64
W. R. Stevens.....	314545—26	2353424—23	0312223—12	61
J. Nolte.....	3144243—24	0352250—17	5303250—18	59
	328	301	232 861	

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tot.
W. Phillips.....	3144445—27	4545454—31	4355445—20	88
N. Agle.....	433545—28	2535535—29	0044554—22	79
S. Ashton.....	444444—28	5434445—29	3342332—20	78
G. W. Derby.....	433444—25	443325—25	0202355—17	74
W. Fales.....	243544—26	3451234—25	0230254—25	74
J. Waiters.....	443544—27	4235444—26	0547454—21	74
T. Keehan.....	444434—27	4933435—25	2023034—11	66
T. McCleane.....	433443—24	3553204—24	0343032—15	65
W. R. Johnson.....	401334—24	4023229—16	0154333—22	60
J. Potter.....	2342445—24	4423534—25	3000323—10	59
K. Rockford.....	340344—21	235044—17	1532283—20	58
J. McMahon.....	3244443—24	230203—10	3434530—22	56
	303	276	224 803	

The cut above represents the medal prepared for presentation to the members of the winning team in this match, sixteen in all, including reserves. Of this medal, Harper's Weekly of October 5, to which we are indebted for this cut, says: "This graceful and appropriate medal, given by Col. William C. Church, editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, for presentation to the winners of the 'International Military Match' at Creedmoor, was designed and manufactured by J. W. Hayes and Co., of Newark, New Jersey. The material is silver. There are twelve copies of this medal, one for each member of the successful team. It was won by the New York team on September 19."

CONCLUDING MATCHES OF THURSDAY.

The Oliver Match—Open to teams of four, composed of non-commissioned officers and privates from any company, troop or battery in the 1st and 2d Divisions N. G. S. N. Y., who have been active members of their company, troop or battery, at least one year previous to this competition. Teams to appear in the uniform of their corps (full dress or fatigue). Weapon, Remington military rifle, or carbine furnished by the State; distance, 300 yards; position, standing; rounds, seven each man.

Two competitions will be had for this prize during the fall meeting, N. R. A., of 1878. The team making the highest aggregate score of both competitions to keep the trophy. No competitor to be a member of more than one team in this match. The prize being a silver trophy, valued at \$100, which was commenced on the second day, was taken up for completion afterlunch. There were but three teams entered in this match, and as the range is a most difficult one for even the sporting guns, but average scores were made. Co. G, 23d Brooklyn, led on the first day with 95, the company from the 14th Brooklyn (G) being second. At the close of the match Co. G still held the lead, while Co. H, 8th New York city, had wrested second place from the Brooklyn men. The following are the scores:

COMPANY G, 23D REGIMENT, BROOKLYN.

	First.	Second.	Tot.
A. G. Weber.....	3 3 3 4 4 4 3—24	3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4—26—50	
A. G. Perham.....	4 5 5 4 4 4 0—26	3 0 4 4 4 4 4 2—23—48	
W. H. Oliver.....	3 4 3 0 4 3 4—21	3 5 5 4 5 3 3—23—44	
J. W. Stearns.....	3 4 3 4 3 3 4—24	3 3 3 2 2 2 3 3—20—44	
	95	91 186	

COMPANY H, 8TH REGIMENT, NEW YORK CITY.

	First.	Second.	Tot.
J. H. Reed, Jr.....	4 2 0 3 0 4 4—17	4 4 4 4 4 0 4—24—41	
W. H. Dowar.....	3 3 2 5 2 4 3—20	5 4 3 4 4 0 0—20—40	
A. Betow.....	2 2 4 2 4 3 4—21	3 2 0 3 3 3 4—18—39	
G. D. Hobart.....	2 4 4 0 3 4 4—21	3 4 4 0 3 0 0—14—35	
	79	76	155

COMPANY A, 14TH REGIMENT, BROOKLYN.

	First.	Second.	Tot.
W. C. Noble.....	3 3 3 2 3 3 3—20	3 4 2 4 4 4 4—25—45	
Jas. Moore.....	2 4 3 4 4 3 5—25	2 2 3 0 3 2 4—16—41	
J. Corry.....	4 3 3 3 4 2 3—22	absent	22
H. Arkell.....	3 3 3 2 0 3 3—17	4 0 0 0 0 0—4—21	
	84	45 129	

The short range match was the only other competition to be completed on this day. It was open to teams of four from any regularly organized rifle club or association, or military organization (troop, battery or company) in the United States. Each competitor must be certified to as being a regular member in good standing of the organization which he represents, and must have been such on June 1, 1878. Distance, 200 and 300 yards; rounds, seven at each distance; weapon, any rifle or carbine within the rules; position, standing. More than one team may be entered from the same organization, but the same individual will not be allowed to appear in two teams. First prize, to the team making the highest aggregate score, a Remington Creedmoor long range breech-loading rifle (No. 1), offered by Messrs. Remington and Sons, 233 Broadway, New York, value \$125; second prize, to the team making the second highest aggregate score, a bronze statuette, "The Falconer," cost \$64; third prize, to the team making the third highest aggregate score, a bronze bust of "Shakespeare," cost \$21. Three prizes, value \$210.

There were sixteen teams entered, and the shooting was of the very best description. At the close of the club, composed of employees of the Springfield Armory, were winners, with a team of the 49th regiment Oswego, known as the Remington Rifle Club, second, and the Stamford Amateur Club taking third prize. The following are the winning scores:

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY RIFLE CLUB.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Tot.
J. F. Cranston.....	29	31	60
R. T. Hare.....	31	29	60
M. W. Bull.....	29	28	57
L. S. Bumstead.....	30	20	50
	227		

REMINGTON RIFLE CLUB, OSWEGO.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Tot.

the 7th Regiment Rifle Club, they scoring in one minute twenty-five shots at six and eighteen shots at volley firing, and scored 135 points.

At the running deer target Col. Gildersleeve distanced all competitors, making three bull's-eyes on three separate occasions, and taking the prize rifle by 46 points. Col. E. H. Sanford made 36 and W. H. Jackson, of Boston, 19 points.

STEWARD'S AGGREGATE PRIZES.—The following prizes, offered annually by Mr. J. H. Steward, of 408 Strand, W. C., London, England, the appointed optician to this association, and to the National Rifle Association and National Artillery Association of Great Britain, will be awarded as follows: To the marksman making the highest aggregate score in Competitions Nos. 9, Gatling, II, State, and 12, 2d Division matches, a Steward's New Camp Binocular Field Glass, as used officially at Wimbledon, value \$45, won by Priv. J. Corry, 14th regiment, with 111 points. To the marksmen making the highest aggregate score in Competitions Nos. 3, Short Range, 5, Champions, and 26, Wimbledon Cup Matches, a Lord Bury Telescope, value \$40, to Mr. Frank Hyde on 300 points.

PRESENTATION OF THE PRIZES.

The prizes were presented at Gilmore's Garden on Saturday evening, Sept. 21. The platform was cleared for the occasion, and besides the 5,000 general spectators the following special guests were present: Governor Geo. B. McClellan, of New Jersey; Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, of New York; Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, with Gen. Fry and Capt. Wharton of his staff; Major Smith and Capt. Miller, of the Army team; General Shaler and staff; Brig.-Gen. W. G. Ward; Frederick Vilmar and James Jourdan and staffs; Colonels Jas. McLeer, R. C. Ward, W. J. Deaslow, George D. Scott, John Ward, C. Schurig, and many others.

In opening the ceremonies President Stanton said that this had been one of the most interesting meetings ever held at Creedmoor. The new system of time assignment had proved a great success, and competition was very much enhanced, the matches being participated in by contestants from several States and from the Regular Army. He then introduced Gov. McClellan, who said the list of winners was so long that perhaps he ought to detail the audience for only a short time, but he felt such a great personal interest in the matter that he could not refrain from saying a few words. No doubt, he said, many persons regard rifle shooting as an amusement. It is an amusement, but it is something much more than that.

In mentioning some of the qualities necessary for marksmanship he would enumerate nerves of steel, muscles of iron, an intelligence prompt and unerring, a patience that cannot be exhausted, a courage capable of enduring under adverse circumstances, and that most valuable quality of all, of not being unduly elated by success. Men who fulfil such conditions are obliged to be abstemious, devoted to the work in hand, patient and untiring, and representatives of the true school out of which are turned many men and good citizens. But this is only half the work which rifle shooting has accomplished. It is the chief condition of success in war. It often happens that the results of the experience of many years and the improvements of science are to bring men back to the point whence they started. So in war. In very ancient times the great quality of the soldier was personal skill in the use of weapons. Those who were successful were not so because of any particular system of tactics, but because every man exercised the highest control over his arms. In the Middle Ages the yeomen of England swept the battle field because they had been taught to use their long bows with unerring skill, and the knight was victor in the lists who had most perfect command of the animal he bestrode and the lance he wielded. An unskilled warrior in the armor and mounted upon the horse of a Bayard would only have made himself ridiculous. When powder began to be used, accuracy was not taught or needed. Weight and steadiness accomplished the object in view. Now, however, that the breech-loader, the weapon par excellence of accuracy, is in the hands of every soldier, it is an absolute necessity that each man should know his weapon thoroughly. The great point with the soldier of the present day is not to waste a shot. That requisite can be attained only by constant practice at targets in times of peace. The matches just over give the best possible proof that this skill has been attained, and the scores of the participants show that the bodies to which they belong possess the highest quality which all such bodies should have. The speaker then presented the prizes for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Match, the Gatling Match, the Inter-State Long-range Match, the Military Championship Match of the United States of America, and the "Champion" Match. In presenting the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL cup, which was won by a team of the United States Engineers, the Governor alluded to them as members of the body in which he first saw service when he entered the Army. The Governor was most heartily cheered at the conclusion of his speech.

Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, in presenting the State prize, indulged in a little State pride, he was justified, he said, by the fact that the State of New York originated these matches. The rifle, he said, was the weapon with which Americans won their independence (sic), and that Americans might not forget their skill, these military matches had been instituted.

Colonel Gildersleeve then presented the Wimbledon cup to Mr. Frank Hyde, after which Gen. Hancock was called on to present the International Military trophy. On being introduced Gen. Hancock was warmly complimented on his friendship for and interest in the rifle movement in America, and the announced fact that his efforts were due to the beautiful trophy presented in the International Military match by Judge H. Hob. was loudly applauded. The General said that he did not intend to make a long speech, but that he was proud of the appearance, for the first time, of the Regular Army as a competitor, and said that New York must guard her laurels or she would in time lose. He said the trophy was one which would create a sensation in Europe, and while now in militia hands, some time or other the regular teams will take the first place. He then presented the trophy to the winning teams, and the meeting adjourned.

During the evening the prizes of this meeting, a magnificent set of bronzes, statuettes and statuettes, were admiring again and again by the thousands of spectators, and more than one word of praise was lavished on the fine taste displayed by the committee having the prize list in charge. They were indeed things of beauty, and Colonel John Ward, chairman of the committee, in whose sole care the matter rested, well deserves the thanks of the Association and the prize winners.

The meeting as a whole must be considered as a success, showing as it does 255 entries in excess of the fall meeting of last year, and although the number of spectators was not near so large the interest manifested in the shooting by the men participating in the matches was much greater. The several departments, executive, statistical, and range, were well conducted, under Captain J. G. Story, chief executive officer, to whose undivided care and personal supervision the success of the meeting largely depended. The system inaugurated last spring by Gen. Woodward in Capt. Story's hands was run to almost perfection, and after the faux-pax of the first day all went like clockwork.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK (CITY).—The last tour of rifle practice in this command was had at Creedmoor on Monday, Sept. 23, 210 men visiting the range under command of Colonel Richard Vose. This being the last day as a field day, Col. Vose ordering down all who had failed in the third class, as well as the second and first class men. Captain Hoffman, regimental I. R. P., had therefore 103 men to superintend at the 100 and 150 yards targets, while 60 were sent to the 300 and 400 yards points. The shooting of a necessity was rapidly pushed forward, and of the 103 third class men 70 received promotion. In the second class 59 men qualified. In the afternoon these men were allowed to compete for the marksmen's badge, under the supervision of Major C. E. Orvis, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, and notwithstanding that the wind at the 500 yards was somewhat baffling, 45 won the marksmen's badge. The regiment returned on the 5 P. M. train and were dismissed at their armory.

FOURTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—On Thursday morning, September 19, this regiment, nine commands, sixteen files front, left its armory, and after a short march through the principal streets of Williamsburgh, embarked on the steamer *Thomas P.* Way for the purpose of visiting first Newark and then the Fair Grounds at Waverly on the special invitation of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society. The command was in full dress, and when formed never looked to better advantage. The companies were out in full force, each man on his metal. At Newark, after a short rest, the 47th were informally received by the 1st

New Jersey, and both commands took care for the fair grounds, where a formal reception was tendered the visiting regiment. A Brigade line was then formed, and the ceremony of review handsomely executed, Generals Beebe of Brooklyn and Plume of New Jersey being the reviewing officers. In line both commands looked well, and both were commanded for steadiness and fine discipline, but in the march past the splendid appearance of the Brooklyn soldiers, their solid fronts, well aligned ranks, steady marching and handsome salutes, well merited the repeated applause given by the spectators, a large number of whom were officers of the National Guard of both States. We do not intend to disparage the appearance and passage of the 1st regiment, which, were they alone would be considered exceedingly fair, although somewhat open to criticism, their ranks not being well closed, distances not always accurate, and salutes somewhat carelessly delivered, but when compared with the 47th they were thrown into the shade. At the close the commands were dismissed to visit the fair, fraternize and talk soldier. Assembly was sounded at 3 o'clock, and both regiments formed with commendable promptness. After making a parade around the "track" to the delight of the spectators the troops returned to Newark, where a second parade was had, followed by a dinner at the armory of the 1st. Song, story and good feeling followed the dessert, and when the "fall in" was given, it would be hard to say which of the commands were most sorry that the hour of departure had arrived. At 9:35 the visitors embarked on the steamer and returned to their homes. The 47th are as much soldiers on a picnic as in the drill room executing battalion movements.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.—The American team of 1878 shot for Centennial Palms, at Creedmoor, on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25 and 26. During the first day's practice the team scored 1,660 points, beating the score of last year's team by five points, and having at its head the finest score ever recorded in a long range rifle match, that of J. S. Summer, of Boston, 73, 74, 73-221, out of the possible 225 points. As we go to press the 1,000 yards range of the second day is being completed, and with the practice of Wednesday, and the magnificent weather of this day, the walk over of the American team of 1878 will no doubt place on record the grandest scores ever made in a rifle match.

THE NEVADA BADGE.—Company A, 49th regiment, Auburn, Captain Hector H. Tuthill, shot for the Nevada badge on the regimental range, Sept. 25, and with thirty men made the magnificent score of 1,247 points out of the possible 1,750, thus beating the champion Co. A, 48th regiment, by 25 points. A full account of this practice, as well as the scores of several other competing companies, will be given in our next issue.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Last week, as has been the custom for years past, the annual encampment of the M. V. M. began, opening with that of the 2d Brigade, at the State Camp Ground, South Framingham. The interest felt by both officers and men in the camps have resulted in constant advancement, until to-day our militia is upon a splendid footing of efficiency, and ready at a moment's notice to take the field for active service, thoroughly equipped and in excellent discipline. The 2d Brigade was most unfortunate in the weather of the camp, as an almost continuous streak of rain laid siege to the soldiers in blue. The result was most disheartening, as the routine of duty was constantly interfered with, and the hour in which any particular ceremony or drill should occur rested solely upon the weather, sometimes being postponed and again abandoned altogether. The routine as ordered for camp by Gen. Sutton was as follows: Reveille, 6 A. M.; surgeon's call, 6:30 A. M.; breakfast, 7 A. M.; adjutant's call (guard mounting), 8:30 A. M.; drill, 9:30 A. M.; recall, 11:30 A. M.; dinner, 12:30 P. M.; drill, 2:30 P. M.; recall, 4 P. M.; dress parade and retreat, —; inspection and muster immediately after dress parade, —; supper, 6:30 P. M.; tattoo, 10:30 P. M.; taps, 11 P. M. It will be noticed that the hour for holding dress parade, inspection and muster are blank. This we understand was that regimental and battalion commanders might fix upon their own time for holding these ceremonies, and therefore not conflict with any other organization. The camp was poorly laid out, covering too much ground, with an unnecessary large space between commands. The idea of a double row of tents to each company is bad, as the front of the organization should be made as small as possible, where the depth ought to be of the most importance. Again it is a question whether any company can form as quickly, the men coming from two sides of the street from one. The cavalry enjoyed a special camp of its own, but removed some considerable distance from the main line, and then upon its right instead of left. The 5th regiment held the right of line in the infantry organizations, followed in order by the 5th regiment, 9th and 1st Battalion, and Battery A, Light Artillery, upon the extreme left. The worst feature of the whole line was the throwing out of the guard tents of each organization towards the color line, totally destroying the symmetry and appearance of the entire brigade line.

First of all important details in a camp is the proper performance of sentry duty. The camp, in this respect, was excellent, and the improvement at every hand over last season was marked. The slouchy sentries last year of the 8th and 1st had given place to those well cognizant of their duty, and performing it in a most exemplary manner. Salutes were given whenever required, and the entire organizations exhibited an intelligent comprehension of their work never before shown by them. The 5th and 9th have also improved much during the year, but not so great in comparison as that of the 1st and 8th. There seemed to be no brigade guard posted, although there were several sentries stationed at the entrance to the field, but more for ornament apparently than for use. In place of this, each regiment and battalion had its own guard, and strictly speaking was independent of any other organization upon the field; in fact, so far apart were commands, and so perfectly independent the camp, were it not for brigade headquarters, in the angle of the grounds, might be deemed that of separate regiments and battalions instead of a brigade. The first duty observed upon passing the main entrance was the 8th regiment drawn up in columns of companies for inspection by the assistant inspector-general of the brigade and his assistants. We were surprised at the looseness and evident neglect of that officer in his duty, and could only account for it in the fact of a momentary expected fall of rain; in fact, a portion of the ceremony was performed during a smart shower. It evidently was simply for formalities' sake, and can hardly be considered as the inspection whereby a company may be disbanded. If so, it was manifestly unjust, both to this command and to the organizations in the brigade. Shortly before 12 o'clock His Excellency Governor Rice and staff arrived, under escort of the 1st Battalion of Cavalry, and was given the customary salute of fifteen guns by Battery A from a position immediately in front of brigade headquarters. After dinner, with the brigadier-general commanding, His Excellency passed down the line, calling officially at each organization, where he was received with every mark of cordiality and respect. In the vicinity of 4 o'clock adjutant's call sounded for line of battle formation, and immediately each command threw out markers, and to the music of the consolidated band line was promptly formed. All this was finely done, but here the usual neglect of several of the organizations delaying to immediately go into close column occurred. At the band, for a second time striking up, each command started instantaneously for the brigade line, and it was indeed a beautiful sight to see the four solid infantry bodies in their march and the rapidity with which markers advanced to mark the battalion fronts. Under the direction of staff officers they were quickly verified, and the line was completed in a very short interval of time. A poor judgment of distance between organizations seemed the only discrepancy. The salute was handsomely rendered, and during the passage of the party around the line a perfect immobility marked each and every organization; in fact, we have never seen it surpassed by any brigade of the National Guard or militia. Change direction, and forming column of companies was generally well done, but almost universally there was the usual "mark time" business ere the full length step was taken, and that for only a short time, as nearly every command settled into a short, difficult cadence, which was maintained throughout the passing in review. The 8th came along looking like a new command, over last year, so changed was it. The ancient, soul-inspiring head gear, is a thing of the past, and has given way to a neat and handsome shake

with pompon, and the result is surprising. It is doubtful if the 8th ever made a better passage, everything considered, than upon this occasion. The marching although short in the cadence was solid, while steadiness was good and the alignments excellent. Distances between companies were well preserved, but a weak point throughout was the closing of ranks; in two instances being insufficient, and in one case the rear rank was too close to the front rank men. Salutes while good, were not excellent, as the positions of officers were constrained, and appeared most awkward. The regiment is a soldierly body of men, and one that appears serviceable.

The 5th looked handsome in its neat uniform with white trousers, and fully sustained its past high reputation for soldier bearing and excellence of marching, steadiness, and alignments. It was forced, however, to mark time, directly opposite the reviewing officer, owing to the 8th failing to clear the way by taking the double time, but notwithstanding this unfortunate occurrence, not an alignment was broken or distance lost or gained; the only trouble resulting in a poor cadence, notably upon the right of the regiment.

The 9th looked their best in the handsome scarlet tunic and white trousers of the battalions. Luckily the commander observed the difficulty experienced by the 5th, and had the good sense to cause his command to mark time, allowing the 5th to gain sufficient interval, that his battalion might pass without hindrance. The result was most opportune, as the 9th passed with its old marching step, so well known in years past, handsome alignments, but poor closing of ranks. Distances between companies and steadiness were excellent, but salutes are open to improvement. The 1st has either made a very great improvement within a year or it was remarkably successful in its passage. We have never seen the battalion to better advantage in any respect. The steadiness of the men was excellent, the marching very good, while distances and alignments are the subjects of meritorious praise. The regiment looked neat, and due care had evidently been taken of uniforms and accoutrements, but the command has a slouchy appearance, and always will have, as long as the present miserable uniform is in existence. It is no improvement to the command, either, to appear without collars, as the coat is cut low in the neck, for that article, and its omission, gives altogether too much "neck" to the men. With this uniform every little point to benefit appearance should be made. The salutes were in several cases incorrect, and the officers need instruction in the manual of the sword.

Battery A, Light Artillery, passed in the usual formation with the pieces, well aligned and an excellent steadiness, but in several cases there were omissions to salute, which seemed to arise more from heedlessness than ignorance. The men looked neat and soldierly.

The 1st Battalion of Cavalry wore the independent scarlet uniforms, were well mounted and good riders. Alignments were very creditable and distances generally excellent. The salute of the battalion commander was hardly correct, according to Upton, although very handsome and graceful to gaze upon. In conclusion, when all things are considered, we have no hesitancy in saying that the brigade never was seen to better advantage in any of the numerous ceremonies in which it has participated.

The brigade dress parade took place immediately afterwards, and was most beautifully done. The steadiness of any command could hardly be improved, and there was no choice in excellence. The parade ended, the infantry organizations went into battalion drill; the 1st, 5th, and 9th in the immediate vicinity of His Excellency's position. The 9th made some beautiful alignments, in marching in line of battle, both in quick and double time, and executed *sudden* other movements with excellent judgment. The 9th is a good organization any way, and doubtless will be the nucleus of either an eight or a twelve company regiment. The 5th went into column of companies, and preceded by the regimental band, passed near the stand in excellent shape, while the 1st formed line and gave a touch of a well executed manual of arms. The 8th modestly remained at the lower end of the field, where numerous changes were executed, which, from our position, appeared highly creditable. The artillery need more life instilled into the cannons; as there is a tendency to be lazy in the battery, which should immediately cease. The cavalry did little, but returned shortly to quarters.

Seeing the regimental and battalion dress parade about to begin we strolled to the vicinity of the 5th regiment, and were well rewarded for our pains. Line was promptly and handsomely formed, and well turned over, while the steadiness of the men and subsequent execution of the minor details, in particular the manual of arms, ran as smoothly as clock work. Military courtesy receives attention at every hand, yet we must say there is a decided tendency to shirk or slouch through this important duty. Evidently in some organizations it is distasteful, and the men simply make a semblance of the salute instead of giving it in full worth. Probably the 5th was best in this respect, and the others in various grades. We have never seen a cleaner camp, though, perhaps, that of the 1st Brigade of last year was as good. It was an utter impossibility to detect the slightest piece of paper, cigar stub, or other sign of rubbish, and even in the cavalry, where, about the stables, one might naturally expect more or less straw or bedding scattered about, it was scrupulously clean. This was a feature as well as in guard duty, in which last season the brigade was lamentably weak, and we are glad this year to see so marked an improvement. In conclusion we cannot refrain from warm praise at the hearty and earnest manner in which officers and men strove to excel in their duties, and uphold the reputation of their separate command. We must still consider the formation of the camp as unfortunate as well as the omission of brigade drill. As this is the only occasion in the year when it is practicable, certainly two or more drills should be held, as it is the one opportunity of the season, when regimental and battalion commanders are placed in the same relative position to the brigade, as company commanders are to the regiment. We trust next year to see as great an improvement as that made the present season.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Gen. Snowden has issued his order providing for an inspection by the brigade inspector of the various commands belonging to the brigade, as follows: Weccacoe Legion, Monday, Sept. 30, at 8 o'clock P. M.; 1st City Troop, Monday, Sept. 30, at 9 o'clock P. M.; Black Hussars, at 8 o'clock P. M., and Washington Grays, at 9 o'clock P. M., Oct. 1; Gray Invincibles, at 9 o'clock P. M., Oct. 2; 1st regiment Infantry, Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F, at 8 o'clock P. M., Oct. 3; Cos. G, H, I and K, at 9 o'clock P. M., Oct. 4; Keystone Battery, at 8 o'clock P. M., Oct. 4; State Fencibles, at 8 o'clock P. M., Oct. 5; 2d regiment, at 8 o'clock, P. M., Oct. 7. This inspection will be rigid and thorough as to arms, uniforms and equipments, and preliminary to the State inspection in the latter part of October. Instructions have been issued to fill up all vacancies in the line of the several commands at once. It is said the Weccacoe Legion will undoubtedly be able to recruit a sufficient number of men to fill a battalion.

The Washington Grays are inspecting the various companies of the old 3d and 6th regiments, and will doubtless be able to fill up to the required number with a very creditable body of men.

Order No. 31 from Harrisburg, reorganizing the troops, par. 2, read as follows: "The Artillery Corps, Washington Grays and Weccacoe Legion, will remain temporarily unattached," etc. The balance of the paragraph gave each of them permission to recruit to a battalion; but nothing was said as to whom they were to report. By the above order of Gen. Snowden it seems he orders them out for inspection. We understand the oversight in Order 31 has been rectified by a special order, but such a mistake should not emanate from so high a source as Harrisburg.

OHIO.—The 2d Battery Light Artillery O. N. G., commanded by Capt. Chas. Freer, Niles, went into camp at Painesville, September 5, in obedience to orders from Col. Josiah Robbin, commanding 10th regiment, to whose command the 2d is attached, with three commissioned officers and seventy-eight enlisted men, remaining six days. Painesville is distant fifty miles from Niles. The pieces and caissons were transported on cars by P. and Y. H. R., and the horses sent en route under charge of Surgt. Hunter and Ryle with sufficient number of men. From commencement until close of camp the battery was drilled in mounted and dismounted drill each day according to Upton's Tactics, during which there was a spirit of rivalry between the different sections under their chiefs that was enjoyable and encouraging to the command. The dress and general appearance of the company was highly satisfactory; uniforms well adjusted; arms in splints condition; equipments and harness above reproach. Sunday, September 8, the battery was inspected by Adj't. Gen. M. L. Melly, of Ohio, from whom it received worthy compliments as regards the condition of arms and general appearance of the men. Monday, September 9, the command was formed in order

of battery for muster by the adjutant-general. At roll-call, out of the three commissioned officers and seventy-eight enlisted men whose names appeared on the muster and pay roll there were but five absent; these men will forfeit their pay from State. The battery is located in two towns—Youngstown, Mahoning Co., and Niles, Trumbull Co. The Niles platoon has forty-three active members on its master roll of company, forty-two of whom were in camp; Youngstown platoon has forty-five active members of whom thirty-nine were in camp. During the whole period of encampment there was not a single instance of intoxication, or cause for the slightest reprimand or punishment. Every man was ready and willing to do his duty. During this short encampment the men learned more of drill and soldier's duties than they would in any amount of street parade; and when the order to break camp was given, it was remarkable to hear the men utter their regrets that they could not stay longer; they were just becoming accustomed to the soldier's fare, pork, beans, etc. The efficiency in drill and discipline of the command is mainly due to Capt. Freer; he has spared neither time or means to make his company the first in the State, and should the life of this organization continue as long as others in the State, with Capt. Freer in command, it will certainly reach the proud position of being the best battery in the State of Ohio.

Piqua, Ohio, September 20, 1878.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: I can imagine no reason for the "position in rear" occupied so quietly and willingly by the officers of our National Guard when so much progress is being made and so much is being written about the National Guard of other States. I hope this apathy will soon be lost, and that you may find a number of the capable and active officers among us who will try to say many things through your columns, that will show we are trying to advance with you. The Guard of this State, as shown by Gen. Kart's report at the close of last year, is made up of 8,787 men. In 1873 a few companies were working away under the law of 1870. An increase of interest began in 1875 when a battalion was formed in Miami County, which became the 3d regiment next year after. The law of 1870 was largely amended in 1876, and this law was much improved by changes and better appropriations in 1877. The railroad strike of last year brought the largest part of this force into existence.

A slight contraction has taken place lately, caused by consolidation of 5th and 6th regiments and 8th and 9th, leaving the 6th and 8th with ten companies each, the rest of the number given above are divided among fourteen infantry regiments, beside the pair already given, and are numbered from 1st up to 10th, six unattached companies, eight batteries light artillery, and three companies of cavalry. We are limited to 150 companies of infantry, so with another consolidation and the disbanding of a few companies we will have our fifteen regiments less a few companies. Some of these regiments are in good condition for new ones. We are yet "in the rough" but will come out if our officers will adopt a more thorough system of discipline and our legislatures will improve the laws governing the militia. Rifle practice is almost unknown throughout the State, a few companies have entered upon practice and have shown creditable scores, but we have no State aid or inspection of rifle practice such as New York has. We are at least three years behind our real place in this branch.

The Constitution of the State requires that officers of militia regiments shall be elected by the officers and men of those regiments. This is an evil system, and as a result of its working a large number of incompetent officers may be found; officers lacking military pride, who will not interest themselves in drill and discipline, and in many instances men lacking in good habits and morals.

Another injury to the service is the change in the A. G. O. every two years with the change of Governors. Gen. Kart has been the life of the force until this year for many years, as member of the Legislature, assistant adjutant-general, then adjutant general. We should have one of our best military men there, and keep him as long as he rendered good service. The troops are now completing the first year of encampments for which they will receive one dollar for each twenty-four hours service; to each officer and enlisted man alike, without rations or transportation. These camps of instruction are visited by the adjutant-general, who reviews and inspects each regiment and separate company. We lack a system of paid instructors who will attend to thorough and rigid inspections of regiments before taking the field. Much that goes wrong now should be corrected in the company armories.

O. V. M."

CALIFORNIA.—The first event of interest this month was the shooting for the Andrews' medal, a beautiful trophy presented by Col. Andrews of the Governor's staff, and which was won by Sergt. John P. Warren, of the Union Guard Gatling Battery, by the finest score ever made here in a match, viz., 48 at 200 and 47 at 500 yards, aggregate 90 out of a possible 100. There were thirty-four competitors, seventeen of whom made 80 and upwards, so that Warren was somewhat pushed in the struggle for the medal. The second highest score was made by Priv. J. S. Campbell, Co. E, 1st Infantry, 86 points, who took the second prize, \$15 cash. Two other like amounts were given for the highest single scores at 200 and 500 yards, and were won respectively by Privates McElhinney, of Co. F (Summers), and Corp. Nash, of Co. C (Nashville), 1st Infantry. The California Rifle Association will hold its fall meeting at San Bruno in October, to continue three days. Maj.-Gen. Lewis will present a gold medal to the company team that wins the first prize at the coming meeting of the association.

The multitude of friends of Co. F, 2d Infantry, assembled at Horticultural Hall on Friday evening, September 6, to witness a full dress inspection of the company. A guard detail of about twenty men were stationed around the hall to keep the floor clear for the company, which marched in promptly at five minutes past eight with twenty-eight files, three commissioned and four non-commissioned officers. The command presented a fine appearance, with knapsacks, overcoats rolled, and were received with applause by a crowded house. The uniform of the company consists of dark cloth frock coat, artillery trimming; dark blue trousers with red stripe (which we understand will be taken off), shako and red pompon, and white double cross belts with plate and figure two in the centre. The company formed into line and were inspected by Capt. Bacon, accompanied by Gen. McComb, Col. Smedburg, and C. Adolphe Low, Esq., treasurer of the organization. The inspection of boxes and knapsacks was for some reason omitted. The company wheeled into platoons and passed in review before Gen. McComb, and repeated the ceremony for the regimental commander Colonel Smedburg. In wheeling and marching the command was most perfect, though in the first passage they went by with arms on the shoulder, and the second time were brought to the carry opposite the reviewing officers. Nervousness of the company officers evidently caused this bad blunder. It excels in marching and is in the "set up" of its members, and in this latter respect is ahead of any other National Guard organization in the State. Capt. Bacon was formerly a lieutenant in the 7th New York, and he has modelled his company on that famous command. It affects the designation F Co. Instead of the usual and military method of Co. F. It is in every respect a first class company, and is the largest numerically in the 2d Brigade.

The 1st regiment left San Francisco on Wednesday, September 18, to visit Sacramento and to participate in the military tournament at the State Fair.

The parade and muster of the 2d Brigade took place on the 9th of September, Admission Day, and was held by regiments at their respective armories in the evening, the usual daylight parade this year being omitted, as many of the organizations intend to proceed to Sacramento in a few days, and it would be a hardship to compel them to lose an additional day by the customary parade on the 9th of September.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

GILMOR'S band sailed Sept. 17 for New York on the steamer *Moss*.

ANOTHER accident to the 7th regiment army—though nobody killed.

FRED. W. PARISSETTE and Charles Rueger were elected 1st and 2d lieutenants respectively, of Co. D, 32d New York.

The annual rifle matches of the 5th New York Division were held at Poughkeepsie on Friday, Sept. 27.

THE 13th New York, Brooklyn, is again fortunate in obtaining an officer from the ranks of the 7th. E. L. Merriam has accepted the position of 1st lieutenant Co. H.

— THE "Gildersleeve" marksman's badge will be shot for at Creedmoor on this Saturday, Sept. 28. Distances, 300 and 500 yard. Scores in this match will be allowed for the State badge.

COLONEL RUSZOM has appointed Dr. Edward Fribben, of Mt. Sinai Hospital, assistant surgeon on the staff of the 33d New York.

— On October 8, the Veteran Association, 33d New York, Major Karcher president, will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the organization of the regiment.

— A GRAND concert, vocal and instrumental, in aid of the sufferers by the yellow fever scourge, was given under the auspices of the Firemen's Ball Committee of the Old New York Volunteer Fire Department, at Gilmore's Garden, Monday evening, September 23. Graul's 7th regiment, Dodworth's, Theodore Thomas's and Crook's Amateur bands participated in this entertainment, and the vocal music was given by several well known artists, who had volunteered for the occasion.

— Co. B, 22d New York, have been quite active in recruiting during the past season, and their roll now numbers 104 men. Their company room has been refurbished and is probably as fine as anything of the kind in the State. It will be thrown open to the public for inspection on Monday evening, Sept. 28, when the regular drill season of the company will commence. The musical committee have provided an entertainment to take place after the drill. The first of the second series of concerts given under the auspices of Co. B will take place on Friday evening, Oct. 25. It will be remembered that these concerts last year proved a grand success.

— FIRST Lieut. Geo. W. Rand, Co. F, 7th New York, lately presented the resignation of his office, he wishing to retire from active service. Colonel Clark, instead of forwarding it to General Headquarters, returned it with the following endorsement: "Respectfully returned. The officers and members of Co. F, to which Lieut. Rand is attached, have unit in a request that his resignation should not be forwarded and that he should continue in the service. The regiment and the company cannot at present afford to lose so valuable an officer."

— CO. F, Captain H. Henneberger, 22d New York, open the regular drill season on Tuesday, October 1. The recruits will drill on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, Sergeants Groat and Higham in command. During the season the men will be told off in squads, under charge of the non-commissioned officers for instruction in the manual of arms. These squads will be allowed to drill as often as they may deem proper, and on January 13 a competitive drill will be had between them and their instructors for a gold medal to each member of their squad. The non-commissioned officers will also drill for a champion medal.

— THE annual clam bake and rifle tournament of the Sharps Rifle Company, at the armory, Bridgeport, on Sept. 24, was a success even beyond the expectation of President Walcott or Secretary Pond. There were over 5,000 people present, and every match was filled. In the long range match, 950 yards, Frank Hyde won first prize with a full score, 35, out of the possible 35. In the mid range, Carlton C. A. Dusenbury was the winner with 40 out of the possible 42. At the short range, L. S. Bamstead won with 32 out of 35, and at the 200 yards military, J. L. Paullard took first place on 32 points.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the Army and Navy Journal must decline to decide points between officers and men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

E. B.—The turn down or pull over cap is nearer like the McClellan cap than the cap in use at present.

T.—The superintendents of the National Cemeteries receive from \$60 to \$75 a month each, with fuel and quarters, according to the extent and importance of the cemeteries to which they may be assigned.

THE anniversary of the battle of Sedan (September 2) was observed throughout Germany almost as a national holiday.

The Army and Navy Gazette hears that an ex-captain of the 11th Foot is about to bring out a gun in conjunction with an ex-captain of the United States Army which, from a small brochure it has seen, promises to be an invention based on experience.

THE *Schweizer Volksfreund* of Basel announces the suicide by pistol shot of the well-known military writer Col. W. Rustow. The deceased was a native of the province of Brandenburg, and was born in 1821. He entered the Prussian army when seventeen years of age, and soon showed that he possessed extraordinary abilities.

THE King of Siam is about to be invested with the Grand Cross of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and the insignia have already been despatched from England with directions to Sir William Robinson, Governor of the Straits Settlements, to visit Bangkok and make the investiture on behalf of Her Majesty.

FROM statistics taken by the *Italia Militaire* from a report of General Torre, it appears that of the 172,604 recruits who entered the Italian army in 1876, only 77,162, or 44.71 per cent., could read and write; 5,698, or 3.20 per cent., could only read; while 89,744, or 51.99 per cent., could neither read nor write.

A CHAIR of military science has been founded at the Polytechnic High School of Stuttgart, and a pensioned Prussian engineer officer has been called to it. This is the first chair of the kind established in a German high school. A chair of military science was established some time ago at Zurich in connection with the Polytechnic School there.

THE German military authorities have made some practical experiments with the telephone to ascertain its utility for military purposes. The military railway corps at present use the telephone with very good results. The new instrument is now to be tested on a large scale. It has been improved by having a trumpet attached to it, by which signals can be given at a long distance. At the coming field manoeuvres telephones will be supplied to the regimental staffs, and special attention will be paid to the results of the experiments which it has been ordered shall be made.

It appears from the letter of a Paris correspondent that the court-martial which was appointed to try the Communards still occasionally sits, and that men are still denounced by spies and heavy sentences inflicted. He mentions that the other day a respectable man, who was doing very well abroad, but was induced from home-sickness to give himself up in the fallacious hope that he would be treated with indulgence, was brought before the court. He said in his own defense, "I was arrested in 1871, and released as innocent. I hope that God will judge you according to your j... now." He was sentenced to death, but being spared by reason of extenuating circumstances, was condemned to transportation for life.

THE progress of Nihilism, as it is called, is so alarming in Russia that the police are becoming bewildered—especially at Odessa—if not themselves tainted, and for the execution of Kovalsky the reprisals are as three to one.

The precise pattern of the four 80-ton guns for H.M.S. *Inflexible* has at length been decided upon, and orders have been given to complete the guns without further delay. The bore will have a diameter of 16 in., chambered out to 19 in. at the breech, and a polygrooved rifling has been approved. The manufacture of the monster shells, each of which will weigh about three-quarters of a ton, will now be proceeded with, and the gas-checks for imparting rotation will be made to match.

PARIS, says *Broad Arrow*, is, for a city, the strongest place in the world, as London is the weakest, and the Parisians may regard their new works with complacent satisfaction, for it is conceded outright that investment has been rendered impossible, in the same style as was found practicable in 1870-71. The Germans say they could not completely separate Paris from the outer world; they would have to be content with stationing armies upon the main lines of communication with the provinces, connected together by flying detachments, which would always be in considerable peril unless their main body was being continually shifted so as to deceive the enemy. The question of supplies for the city is thus less of a serious problem. If well provisioned at starting, it would always be easy to "run the blockade." The enemy will have to deal with a huge camp, and it is calculated that he will need 400,000 men to watch it, even if nothing more seems to be intended. As to the forts themselves, it is urged that some of them are too remote from the *enceinte*, and too disconnected to be of much service.

TO show the increase of England's naval power and capacity for developing a navy when the necessity arose, *Broad Arrow* cites the fact that in Elizabeth's days, 1588, although the Drakes, Frobishers, Dawkins, and Howards, made the name of England known and feared over all the known world, the actual number of ships belonging to the Crown, and that engaged the Armada, was only twenty-seven, of 7110 tons, and manned by 3800 men. A hundred years later, 1688, England had 173 ships, of the gross tonnage of 101,900, and manned by 42,000 men. At the lapse of another century, 1788, the commencement of the French war, her navy had increased to 498 ships, of 433,300 tons, and with 45,000 men. Now came the necessity for putting forth strength, and in seven years her ships had increased by nearly two-thirds—767 vessels, of 668,700 tons, and the crews had trebled in number, there being 135,000 men under the pennant. Another eight years, and a like extraordinary increase—869 ships, of a gross tonnage of 892,800 tons, and with 148,000 men to man them.

THE objection to the uniform of the regular soldier, which is supposed to exist in this country, would seem to be an Anglo-Saxon rather than an American peculiarity. The London *Daily Chronicle* commenting upon "the disgusting snobbery" of the civilians who decline to sit in the same room with a soldier in uniform, asks: "Is her Majesty's uniform to be a sign of social degradation and a token of disgrace? The South of England does not stand alone in its contemptible pride. The garrison towns throughout the country are tarred with the same dirty brush. How can the soldier feel that respect for his position and profession which is absolutely necessary for the *morale* of an army, if this is to be his treatment by civilians? They manage these things far better on the continent. There the soldier finds himself in the enjoyment of social privileges. The theatre and salons of music are cheapened to him. The railways reduce his fare, and public caterers gladly welcome his presence by reducing their tariffs. But on the continent the officer is compelled to wear his uniform as well as the private soldier. Here the contrary is the case. An officer dons his uniform for duty only, and doffs it on leaving the barracks or the camp. Hence he is considered a gentleman, whilst the private soldier is looked upon as a social parasite, whose very touch or presence is contaminating. Is not this a disgrace in a country that may any day call upon those men to lay down their lives in its defence? Is it surprising that suitable recruits are not forthcoming, and that the *cadres* of the army lack educated or intelligent men. We fear that until officers and men alike are compelled to wear uniform 'off parade,' the wretched distinction will remain. Our citizen soldiers should at all events do something to stretch the hand of friendship to the regulars. Equals with equals can only agree, and comradeship is essentially founded on equality. Until reforms are introduced with a view to the abolition of this anomalous state of things, we have no hope of a decrease in the enormous number of desertions."

"Cigars by mail." See Adv. of A. M. Platt, New Haven, Ct.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

GLASS—LEFFER.—September 18, 1878, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. J. K. Lewis, U. S. N. John N. Glass, U. S. A., and JULIA B. LEFFER, of Philadelphia. No cards.

DIED.

DAVIDS.—At Shanghai, China, Sept. 18, of cholera, ADDIE C., wife of Chief Engineer Henry S. Davids, U. S. Navy, and daughter of Civil Engineer Calvin Brown, U. S. Navy, 1 yr. old, Mare Island, Cal.

SEARS.—At West Point, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1878, PAUL EUGENE, youngest son of Lieut. Clinton B. and Lydia B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. Age, 1 year, 3½ months.

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